

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

JDA'S WEATHER - PARIS: Overcast, pos-  
sible snow flurries. Temp. 34-35 (F.). To-  
morrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 32-33  
(F.). LONDON: Mostly cloudy. Temp. 37-38  
(F.). Tomorrow occasional snow. Yesterday's  
temp. 41-52 (F.). CHANDEL: Slight. RAIN:  
cloudy rain. Temp. 34-35 (F.). NEW  
YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 34-35 (F.). Yester-  
day's temp. 32-33 (F.).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2

Airports ..... 6.9  
Belgium ..... 1.5  
Denmark ..... 1.5  
France ..... 1.5  
Germany ..... 1.5  
Great Britain ..... 1.5  
Greece ..... 1.5  
Iran ..... 1.5  
Israel ..... 1.5  
Italy ..... 1.5  
Japan ..... 1.5  
Libya ..... 1.5  
Luxembourg ..... 1.5  
Morocco ..... 1.5  
Netherlands ..... 1.5  
Norway ..... 1.5  
Poland ..... 1.5  
Portugal ..... 1.5  
Spain ..... 1.5  
Sweden ..... 1.5  
Switzerland ..... 1.5  
Turkey ..... 1.5  
U.S. Military ..... 1.5  
Yugoslavia ..... 1.5

## U.S. Considering New Arms in Face Of Soviet Threat

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today that if the Soviet Union continued its strategic weapons buildup at the current pace, it may be in a position to destroy most of America's Minuteman missiles even earlier than the 1972 date he said to Congress last spring.

He warned that if this buildup was not curbed, either through an arms-control agreement or Soviet self-restraint, the United States would seriously consider constructing an advanced Polaris-type submarine and a new strategic bomber. In an impromptu Pentagon news conference, Mr. Laird also said that the next defense budget would cut military spending "very substantially" and that the Pentagon was preparing options for an expanded antiballistic missile defense for early consideration by the National Security Council and the President.

The defense secretary said that even though he had been criticized last spring for overstating the case for missile defense by warning of the Soviet deployment rate of giant SS-9 missiles, that rate has since increased.

Last May he told Congress that the Russians had "more than 230" SS-9s in place or under construction and that, at the existing deployment rate, they could have 420 of the weapons by 1974.

This was of real concern, he testified then, because a force of that size, equipped with accurate three-part multiple warheads, might be able to destroy 95 percent of America's 1,000 Minuteman missiles in a surprise blow.

Today, Mr. Laird said that his earlier estimate had been overly "conservative." At the subsequent rate they could achieve such a force even earlier.

While he declined to provide an updated figure, reliable sources say that the SS-9 force now stands at about 300 missiles, including those under construction. This suggests a new deployment rate of 50 to 60 a year, they said, which could result in a 420-missile force in two or three years.

It is understood that American negotiators at the first round of arms-limitation talks in Helsinki registered American concern over the SS-9 buildup to the Russians as a new deployment rate of 50 to 60 a year, they said, which could result in a 420-missile force in two or three years.

Thanks Fired On a yesterday's daylong battle, estimated 250 North Vietnamese died on an American commando strike on a Viet Cong base in the Tay Ninh Province northwest of Saigon. The Americans called in air and artillery support and were joined by South Vietnamese regular and militia soldiers, as well as government armored troops.

A spokesman said American soldiers during the battle, which ended at dusk, were one killed and 17 wounded, while South Vietnamese casualties were eight killed and 12 wounded.

Twenty North Vietnamese and 100 South Vietnamese were reported to have been killed in the battle. The Americans called in air and artillery support and were joined by South Vietnamese regular and militia soldiers, as well as government armored troops.

A government spokesman said 10 North Vietnamese were killed in the battle, which ended at dusk, were one killed and 17 wounded, while South Vietnamese casualties were eight killed and 12 wounded.

The command said there had been 43 shelling attacks in the previous 24 hours.

● Russia puts new emphasis on spy satellites. Page 2.

## Vietnam Reds Close 339 Men in 48 Hours

SAIGON, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—The command reported today that the start of the Viet Cong's winter campaign in early November occurred in the past 48 hours.

Armed communists showed that they had 339 North Vietnamese and 339 South Vietnamese in the past 48 hours, with the Viet Cong in the northern provinces and in Tay Ninh Province between Saigon and the Cambodian border.

A U.S. command spokesman also said that guerrilla attacks against military and civilian targets during the last two days were the most serious since early December.

He said the second wave of the winter-spring offensive, he said, reports from the town of Tam Ky in northern Quang Tin Province, said fighting continued today.

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INTEGRATION (?)—A Negro girl sits alone under the stares of white students as she attended classes at a Hattiesburg, Miss., school which yielded to a federal integration order this week. Parents in the affected districts were hostile to the move, with many refusing to send their children to classes (Story, Page 3). In some areas private schools were formed to circumvent the order. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Finch threatened action against them. (Story, Page 3.)

## Clashes With Vatican Stand

### Dutch Catholic Council Rejects Celibacy

By John L. Hess

NOORDWIJKERBOOM, The Netherlands, Jan. 7 (NYT).—A representative assembly of the Dutch Roman Catholic Church voted overwhelmingly today in favor of lifting the ban on married priests and on admitting women to the priesthood.

The four-day session of the Dutch Pastoral Council, representing bishops, priests and laymen, was held this year in the conspicuous absence of the papal nuncio, Mgr. Angelo Felici. He acknowledged that he had stayed away because the council had insisted on discussing celibacy.

Bernard Jan Cardinal Alfrink, in his opening address, said that he had appealed to Rome to ask the pope to attend "to dissipate the misunderstanding that remains."

Mr. Gargan and Mr. Markham said that after searching for Miss Koepche, they took her to the ferry car to the Edgartown ferry slip on Chappaquiddick, the source said.

All were exhausted from their rescue effort, they testified, but before they knew what was happening, Sen. Kennedy had jumped from the car, dived into the channel and was well offshore.

What Mr. Gargan and Mr. Markham testified that it was not until the morning after the accident that they learned Sen.

This morning, the cardinal confirmed that he had received a letter just before the meeting. He declined to discuss a newspaper report that the pope had asked him to forbid the discussion. But he said: "The position of the Holy Father is well known."

Throughout the session, Cardinal Alfrink exhorted delegates to exercise prudence and avoid a break in discussions with the universal church.

The motion that "the obligation of celibacy as a condition of the priesthood" should be dropped was carried by a vote of 93 to 2, with 11 abstentions, including the eight bishops.

A motion that priests should be permitted to marry while keeping their priesthood was also carried.

VAATICAN CITY, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI criticized rebellious Roman Catholic liberals and conservatives today and appealed to them to follow his authority and that of other church pastors.

He spoke shortly after the liberal-oriented Dutch Pastoral Council meeting in Noordwijkerhout, the Netherlands, recommended that the church law of priestly celibacy be changed.

The pope, who has repeatedly defended the celibacy law, made no mention of this in his speech at his weekly audience in St. Peter's Basilica.

Rebellious liberals, the pope said, show a "radical insubordination" of the church's past and act as if they were "rebelling" against the church, while some conservatives refused to accept church reforms decreed by the Second Vatican Council.

"What is the correct path?" he asked. "It is that which the responsible authority of the pastors of the church, and ours, traces before the church community."

"We are firmly persuaded, in the Lord, that the church can only conserve its efficiency... in this critical hour of its history that is so grave for that of the world, if its pastoral function is exercised freely, clearly, strongly and lovingly and if the community of clergy and faithful understands it and supports it."

The pope has concentrated most of his criticism in recent months on rebellious liberals. He was apparently moved to include disbelieving conservatives in today's attack because of strong conservative opposition in Italian Roman Catholic circles to a reform of the mass that took effect last Nov. 30.

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## Arms Sales Defended By France

Notes Shipments  
By Other Nations

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 7.—France today defended its Middle East arms policy and accused other powers of arms escalation in the area.

Smarting under attention given lately to French arms exports—both voluntary and involuntary—to Middle East countries, the government did some finger-pointing to indicate that France is not the only country peddling weapons.

If the French have been mildly distressed at the attention given to their negotiations with Libya and acutely distressed over the Cherbougue gunboat caper, the publicity given to last Sunday's shipment of arms to Iraq seems to have been indigestible.

Following today's weekly cabinet meeting, Leo Hamon, the government spokesman, carefully pointed out that the Iraqi boat arrived in France already loaded down with arms from Hamburg and Southampton.

All France did, he said, was "add a little to this arms cargo."

Embargo Defended The cabinet meeting was dominated by Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann's defense of the embargo. Mr. Schumann told the cabinet that France imposed the Middle East embargo on June 3, 1967, just prior to the outbreak of the six-day war, in hopes that other arms sellers would follow the lead.

"But it didn't turn out that way," Mr. Hamon quoted Mr. Schumann as saying.

The terms of the embargo as it now exists, said Mr. Hamon, vary according to whether the potential purchaser "participated directly" in the war, according to the country's geography, according to the type of arms sought and according to the situation.

Questions about the negotiations now under way between France and Libya, Mr. Hamon said, that any arms deal would be subject to the four conditions of these terms.

Overseers were quick to note that under the embargo terms Libya would be free to buy arms.

Mr. Hamon had little to say on the French-Libyan negotiations other than that "talks are now under way on the subject of extensive cooperation in all areas between the two countries."

He pointed out that France was not alone in the new Libyan revolutionary regime.

When it was pointed out that the once strongly pro-Western regime of King Idris has now given way to the militantly anti-Israel Revolutionary Council, Mr. Hamon said that it is a fact that should be "borne in mind by France as well as by the other Western powers."

It was a veiled reference to what Defense Ministry sources indicated yesterday: That France plans no massive arms shipments to the Libyans. It was also a reference to the British-Libyan talks that are soon to resume on the sale of British tanks to the Libyans.

[The talks include a \$240 million sale of Chieftain tanks to the Libyans, the Associated Press reported from London today. Under British embargo terms, said the British, the sale of British tanks to the Libyans is prohibited.]

Today's announcement was made in the central party newspaper, Rude Pravo, by Miroslav Jakes, the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, the party's watchdog body. Mr. Jakes did not indicate whether the present disciplinary action against the three liberals was aimed at their expulsion from the party or other punishment.

Gustav Husak, the present Communist party chief, had reiterated that the political clock would not be turned back to the 1950s and had promised that there would be no political trials.

However, rumors have been sweeping Prague during the last few days that hard-line radicals were pressing for criminal pro-

## Israeli Jets Raid Bases to Within 18 Miles of Cairo

TEL AVIV, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Israeli jets flew to within 18 miles of Cairo today to bomb military camps in the Nile Delta in one of the deepest air raids into Egypt since the six-day war in 1967, a military spokesman announced here.

The strike took the raiding planes across the Nile River, near the big industrial complex of Helwan to Dahshut, 70 miles west of the Suez Canal and 18 miles south of Cairo, to Izbah, about 20 miles northeast of Cairo, and to Tel el-Kabir, 20 miles northeast of Izbah. Izbah was one of the first Egyptian airfields hit by Israeli planes at the start of the six-day war, when the Arab air forces were virtually wiped out in a lightning Israeli strike. It was one of the ten leading Egyptian airfields at that time, Associated Press reported.

The spokesman declined to give further details but military sources here said the three camps were part of a highly fortified area of military installations.

Today's raid was the deepest penetration since Israeli jets roared over Cairo last year.

In Cairo, a military spokesman announced Egyptian jet fighters had intercepted the Israeli planes which penetrated west of the Nile river. He said the raiders were driven off by Egyptian aircraft and ground artillery.

Israeli military correspondents said the attacking jets faced "little or no interference from Egyptian anti-aircraft fire or defending planes as they attacked one of Egypt's best defended sectors." Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv.

Israeli jets later went into action on a second front, bombing Arab guerrilla bases in north Jordan.

An army spokesman said all planes returned safely from the raid opposite the Israeli settlement of Be'er El-Hai, a frequent target of Arab fire.

Today's Nile Delta strike against military camps followed two raids yesterday against military targets along the Suez Canal.

The whole area stretching westward from Izbah, in the central sector of the canal, is dotted with air bases and military camps, military sources said.

The Israeli spokesman declined to say how long the raid lasted, but added that Israeli planes also bombed Egyptian military targets in both the northern and southern sectors of the canal.

He said all Israeli planes returned safely to base.

Today's raid was the latest in the almost daily series of Israeli air strikes against Egypt over the past four months. These included an eight-and-a-half-hour raid two weeks ago when, Israeli said, Egypt's entire SAM-2 ground-to-air missile system in the canal area was destroyed.

Israel sees the raids as its retributive war of attrition which Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser proclaimed last year when he said Egypt would no longer observe the cease-fire in the canal area.

Meanwhile, Israeli Minister of Defense Moshe Dayan toured the Suez Canal front today, accompanied by the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Haim Bar-Lev, and the commander of Israeli forces in Sinai, Maj. Gen. Shimon Lahav.

An Israeli Army spokesman said tonight.

trainer aircraft being built under license.

Madrid is also engaged in talks with the United States for the renewal of American bases in Spain and the purchase of F-4 Phantom jets. French aircraft industry sources do not rule out the possibility of Spain using the Mirage deal as a bargaining pressure in its tough negotiations with the Americans.

Dassault also said it has sent specifications of its latest strike plane, known as the Milan, to Israel, despite France's embargo. A spokesman said the Milan combined all the qualities of the Mirage-3 fighter and a Mirage-5 fighter-bomber plus greater take-off and landing performance.

"We have circulated the aircraft's specifications to all our Mirage clients, Israel included," a spokesman said. Other client countries include South Africa, Australia, Switzerland and Belgium.

Paris, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Talks between France and Spain for the sale of 56 Mirage jets are making headway, a spokesman for the Dassault aircraft manufacturers said today.

A Spanish mission tested the plane in flight in recent months. The mission also inquired into Dassault's newest interceptor aircraft, the Mirage F1, and the Anglo-French Jaguar fighter and trainer jet.

It was learned by the International Herald Tribune that any purchase of Mirages might be part of a deal to also buy French tanks, with some of the components to be manufactured in Spain. According to one source, one factor in Spain's decision is the hope of enhancing the possibility of French backing for a Spanish effort to join the Common Market.

Spain's air force now includes 20 U.S. F-104 Starfighters and 60 Northrop F-5 tactical support and

## Though Not for Censorship Charge

### GI Newscaster to Face Court-Martial

SAIGON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The Army newscaster who told his men they were getting censored for their stand against the war in Vietnam will stand court-martial for earlier dispute with his Armed Forces Network superiors, American military sources said today.

Washington, a congressional committee has begun an investigation into the Army broadcast network after he told his audience Saturday that he was censoring the news of U.S. soldiers in the field.

A command's inspector investigating the censorship and has ordered 5 Lawrence and other



Robert Lawrence

an Article 15, one step below court-martial, and accept punishment from his commanding officer, or he could face a court. He chose the latter.

It was not immediately known when his case would come up.

"Fought" Censorship MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 7 (AP).—The former news director of the American Forces Vietnam Network said yesterday that he agreed with the AFVN newscasters who charged there is military censorship of news.

"We fought it all the time, but it was a losing cause," said Randall J. Moody, a former Army captain who headed news operations for the AFVN from June 1968 to June 1969.

Mr. Moody, a graduate student and administrative assistant at the University of Minnesota School of Journalism, said in an interview that a congressional investigation is needed to clear up the problem.

He said he had written the inspector general to support the charges of the two newscasters and to list examples of censorship during his tenure as news director.

## Vein From Leg Transplanted In Brain of Stroke Victim

TORONTO, Jan. 7 (AP).—A Toronto neurosurgeon today completed an intricate operation, transplanting successfully for the first time a vein deep in the brain of a stroke victim.

Dr. William M. Loughheed of Toronto General Hospital said yesterday that the 12-hour operation was performed on a 54-year-old Toronto woman who now has recovered.

Surgeons for years have successfully repaired blocked carotid arteries in the neck, either by clearing blood clots or bypassing blocked areas with a graft. But Dr.

Loughheed said that if the blockage occurred above the neck, surgeons had been unable to act.

He worked with two teams of surgeons who removed a portion of a vein in the woman's leg and inserted it into a small opening out above the blocked section of the carotid artery. The vein was then threaded through the skull and reconnected to the artery in the neck below the blockage, thus acting as a bypass.

The bypassing vessel began to pulsate, Dr. Loughheed said, carrying blood to the starved area of the stroke victim's brain.

## Pavel Among 3 Men Charged

### 'Proceedings' Open Against Dubcek Aides

By Paul Hoffmann

VIENNA, Jan. 7 (NYT).—The Czechoslovak Communist party announced today that it had opened "proceedings" against three former leading supporters of Alexander Dubcek, who was party chief during the 1968 liberalization.

Facing undisclosed party charges are the former interior minister, Josef Fiala; the former chairman of the Union of Czechoslovak Writers, Eduard Goldstuecker; and the former head of the Communist party staff college, Milan Hubl.

Today's announcement was made in the central party newspaper, Rude Pravo, by Miroslav Jakes, the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, the party's watchdog body. Mr. Jakes did not indicate whether the present disciplinary action against the three liberals was aimed at their expulsion from the party or other punishment.

Gustav Husak, the present Communist party chief, had reiterated that the political clock would not be turned back to the 1950s and had promised that there would be no political trials.

However, rumors have been sweeping Prague during the last few days that hard-line radicals were pressing for criminal pro-



Josef Pavel

ceedings against some leading progressives, including Mr. Pavel.

A former subordinate, Col. Vilam Salgovic, accused Mr. Pavel in an interview in the Slovak Communist party organ Pravda last month of having "impaired" state security during his tenure as interior minister.

Col. Salgovic, a former secret-service official who is now military attaché in Budapest, charged that Mr. Pavel had acted illegally against members of the state security or-

ganization and even had singled out "several comrades for physical liquidation." Other "devoted Communists" were to be interned in a camp under an order from Mr. Pavel, Col. Salgovic alleged.

Col. Salgovic was a deputy interior minister under Mr. Pavel and revealed himself as a staunch collaborator of the Soviet forces during the invasion of Aug. 21, 1968. Mr. Pavel dismissed his deputy on Aug. 24, and was himself forced out of office under Soviet pressure a few days later.

Leave of Absence Mr. Goldstuecker, a professor at Charles University in Prague, was sentenced to life imprisonment as an alleged accomplice of Rudolf Slansky, former party secretary who was hanged as a traitor in 1952.

Mr. Goldstuecker was later freed and has been on a leave of absence as a guest professor at England's Sussex University since last summer.

Mr. Hubl was removed as director of the party's staff college, officially known as the central committee's higher party school, last May. According to unofficial reports, he was accused of having allowed the penetration of "anti-socialist" ideas into the party school.

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## Russia Putting New Emphasis On Spy Satellites: 32 in 1969

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (WP)—The Soviet Union in 1969 launched a record number of observation satellites—32—that look down on the United States and Communist China from space.

Also, some of the new Soviet eyes in the sky stayed up longer than previous satellites, their cameras presumably clicking away for hours.

Russia appears to be switching to a satellite that stays up about 12 days instead of eight.

While both the United States and Russia keep much of their military space program secret, they do make public, under a United Nations agreement, the general characteristics of their launches.

In an analysis of these space logs for 1969 shows the upsurge in reconnaissance satellites and a decrease in such other Soviet mili-

tary activities as the orbital space bomb and maneuvering satellites.

Both the United States and Russia use their spy satellites to count missiles and bombers on the ground, submarines and surface ships being built in yards. Their cameras would help police any arms-control agreement reached at the strategic arms limitation talks.

While the United States is considered ahead of the Russians in reconnaissance satellites, the space log indicates steady Russian progress in this field.

In the eight years from calendar 1962 through 1969, the Soviet launchings of observation satellites rose from five to 32. The 1969 high of 32 launches compares with 29 in 1968 and 22 in 1967.

The longer a satellite stays up,

# Pravda Bars Moves to Free Ailing Hess

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today gave an angry retort to Western proposals to release Rudolf Hess from Spandau Prison, in Berlin.

The Communist party newspaper Pravda compared moves for the release of the aged and ailing Hess with the My Lai massacre, Israeli attacks on Arab villages and other alleged aspects of imperialism.

Hess, who was Hitler's deputy, is the major Nazi war criminal and the only prisoner still held in Spandau, which is operated on a month-by-month rotation by French, British, American and Soviet garrisons. He was sentenced to life imprisonment by the 1946 Nuremberg tribunal.

Current proposals for clemency for Hess were touched off by his removal from Spandau to the British military hospital in West Berlin for treatment of a duodenal ulcer.

Pravda commentator Vitaly Menshikov said the background for the suggestions was to be found "in the fires of the village of My Lai which became the arena of bloody reprisals of American interventionists... In the ruins of Arab settlements destroyed by Israeli rockets... In the speeches and slogans at meetings of West German revanchists and Nazis... In the concentration camps for thousands of political prisoners of the police regimes of Lisbon, Madrid and Athens."

Pravda said, "Imperialism is merciful to all criminals, fascists or racists, because its policy of international aggression itself is criminal."

The "clemency" asked for Hess is "a new propaganda move by the forces which would like to perpetrate racism and fascism in order to reverse the course of history, to disarm the peoples morally, to lull their vigilance in respect of intrigues by forces of aggression and war," Pravda said.

The switch to Plesetsk indicates to some specialists in Soviet space activity that Russia is through experimenting with the 13-day satellite and considers it operational.

FOBS—fractional orbital bombardment system—is a flat-trajectory missile that can go around the world to the United States eluding the American warplane radar in Greenland.

John S. Foster Jr., Pentagon research chief, told the Senate Appropriations Committee this year that the SS-9 ICBM is used to launch FOBS.

He said the FOBS flight tests may be directed toward perfecting an orbital weapon that can be stored on the ground.

One interpretation of the space log figures is that the Russians have finished their FOBS tests and are ready to deploy the weapon. David Eggert, deputy director of the defense, cited the FOBS threat in arguing for Senate approval of the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile defense.

Starting on Sept. 17, 1966, the Russians conducted a fast-paced FOBS flight test program, firing off 11 of the vehicles by the end of 1967. But the FOBS launchings dwindled to two in 1968 and only one in 1969.

Technical problems with FOBS may have prompted the Soviet rocket forces to scrap the program. But it would appear late in the day to do this.

Similarly, the mysterious series of maneuvering Soviet rocket tests decreased from five in 1968 to one in 1969. Just what the Russians were up to is still being argued by American weapons specialists.

One theory is that the Russians are practicing with the satellite killing system by using a target satellite and then exploding another one near it. Evidence behind this theory includes pieces of space vehicles detected by radar, indicating an explosion of some kind had taken place.

## Minuteman on Wheels Idea Under Study at Pentagon

## By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NTT).—The Defense Department is studying a novel technique that officials say could increase the ability of existing Minuteman missiles to survive a surprise attack.

Known variously as "wagon wheel" or "garage mobile Minuteman," the technique involves a sort of shell game, with the Minuteman taking the place of the pea.

When the early warning radar system flashes the word that an enemy missile is heading toward a particular Minuteman site, the Minuteman sitting on a special truck would be moved immediately to any one of about five outlying, protected firing positions a mile or more distant.

### Despite Accuracy Increase

In this way, officials say, even as the Soviet Union increases the accuracy of its intercontinental ballistic missile from that of a present-day one to one mile—over a quarter mile or less, the Russian planner would no longer be able to count on the Minuteman being where he thought it was.

Some Defense Department and Air Force officials believe the new approach could serve the goals of current strategic arms limitation talks by decreasing the fear of a surprise attack, thus rendering the strategic balance between the two nations more stable.

Other Pentagon officials are less enthusiastic. Some question whether the costs may not exceed

the benefits. Others wonder whether the new technique might decrease Washington's control over its array of long-range missiles.

Proponents say that preliminary studies indicate the new system may cost considerably less than the cost to the Russians to overcome it. Detailed studies will be funded in the next defense budget to pin down the costs and possible problems more precisely.

### Concern on Survivability

Over the last several years, defense planners have become increasingly concerned about the ability of missiles at fixed sites to survive a first strike.

Minutemen are presently protected by being employed in concrete steel launching silos buried deep underground. But the more accurate the enemy's missile, the smaller need be the warhead to destroy a Minuteman.

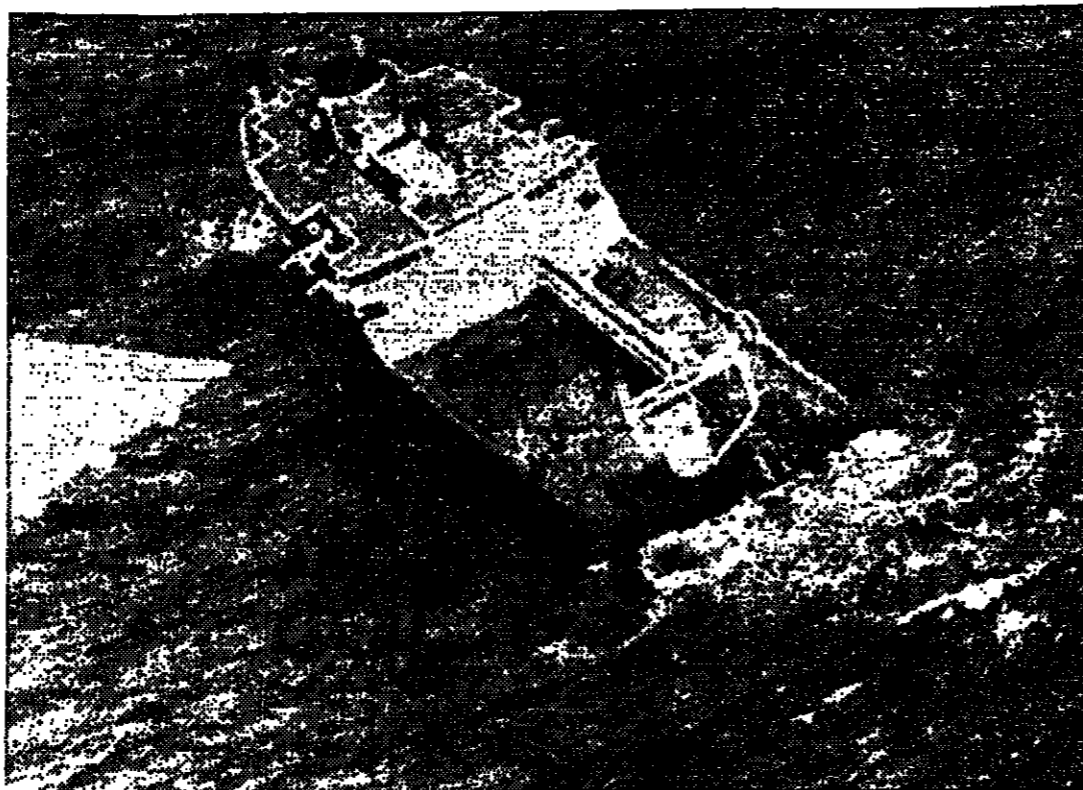
Officials have explored several approaches to increasing the survivability of the Minuteman. One, currently being implemented, is the placement of Safeguard anti-ballistic missiles in the vicinity of two Minuteman complexes in the Northwest to intercept attacking missiles.

### Hard Rock Formations

Another approach involves placement of the missiles in silos blasted in hard rock formations. But officials say this is very expensive.

Still another would put the Minuteman on large trucks that would roam around the deserts of the Southwest, gaining protection from the weather. But officials fear

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**HALF A SHIP**—The stern of the Liberian tanker *Sofia P* drifting in the Pacific Ocean, about 850 miles southeast of Tokyo, after an unexplained explosion ripped it in two yesterday. Seven crewmen, including the captain of the ship, died in the accident, but 22 others were rescued. The bow section sank shortly after the blast.

## Agnew Finds Tight Guard In Malaysia

**By James M. Naughton**

**KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Jan. (NTT).**—U.S. President Spiro T. Agnew arrived in this racially troubled city tonight for a two-day state visit amid the tightest security precautions he has encountered in the first seven stops of his 11-nation Asian tour.

Thousands of Malaysians turned out to welcome Mr. Agnew and his wife, Nancy, but got the most than a taste of their long inauspicious vice-presidential motorcade dubbed at 40 miles an hour from Subang Airport into the city.

Five truckloads of riot police and hundreds of armed sentries saw Mr. Agnew swift and safe passage. Not even in South Vietnam, where Mr. Agnew went into the field to talk to the troops last week, were the safety procedures so strict.

Mr. Agnew was met at the airport here by the premier, Tunku Abdul Rahman, and United States

## France Defends Its Policy On Arms for Middle East

(Continued from Page 1)

AP, arms sales to the Middle East are acceptable if they are for defensive purposes and do not upset the power balance. Under these terms, said AP, Libya qualifies for the tanks and Israel does not.]

The British are reported to be intrigued by the De Gaulle Ministry's statement last night that the Franco-Libyan deal involved mainly Mirage jets and not AMX tanks.

Although Mr. Hamon mentioned no country by name today, his constant hints at "those other Western powers" were clearly aimed at the United States and Britain.

So far officials have given very little information on the Libyan talks, but the French press has reported that the government hopes to increase its share in Libyan oil production, which now accounts for about 17 percent of French oil imports. Le Figaro reported today that France was preparing a "revolutionary oil contract" with Libya.

An article in Combat yesterday indicated that in return for the oil agreements, France would supply Libya with extensive aid in the fields of economic power, public works, telecommunications and in financial development.

## Hijacker Fails To Get Spanish Plane to Take Off

MADRID, Thursday, Jan. 8 (AP)—An armed passenger took control of a Spanish airliner last night in the central city of Zaragoza and ordered it to Albania, but airport authorities there turned off the runway lights and surrounded the plane as it was preparing to take off.

Sources at Zaragoza airport 315 miles northeast of Madrid said the plane was still on the ground this morning three hours after the hijack attempt.

The twin-engined Conqair, Iberian Airlines Flight 937 from Madrid to Zaragoza, had 41 passengers and a crew of four.

It left Madrid at 1915 GMT for the 55-minute flight to Zaragoza. Iberia said an armed passenger entered the crew cabin when the plane landed in Zaragoza and ordered it to Albania.

There were conflicting reports that more than one passenger was involved in the hijack attempt.

Ambassador Sargent Shriver Jr. said yesterday the U.S. administration has not yet decided the extent of information received on a controversial arms deal with Libya.

Press officer Robert J. McCloskey described the meeting as cordial.

Mr. Schumann and Mr. Shriver agreed to meet a time and place where "Libya was raised," Mr. McCloskey said.

It was Mr. Schumann who raised the matter of Libya, Mr. McCloskey explained, within the framework of a "broad ranging discussion about the development of relations between the U.S., North Africa and the Middle East."

Mr. McCloskey declined, however, to disclose details of what was discussed between the foreign minister and the American diplomat.

Other officials indicated, however, that it appears that initial reports that the U.S. supply Libya with 50 Mirage planes and 20 tanks were exaggerated.

## 6 Arabs Accused Of Plot on Dayan

TEL AVIV, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—ix Arabs have been accused of plotting to kill Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan by planting a bomb-filled car outside a Tel Aviv cafe he is said to have visited regularly, informed sources said here today.

One of the Arabs is reported to have worked in the café, where he is said to observe Gen. Dayan's visits. Another was a bus driver. Three of the group came from the village of Kfar Kasem in central Israel and the others from Nazareth, the sources said. Their trial is set for Feb. 2.

## Britain Will Sell Missiles to Qatar

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP).—Britain has agreed to sell ground-to-air Scabathrak missiles to the oil-rich Arab sheikhdom of Qatar in the Persian Gulf, officials confirmed today.

The order for the relatively short-range missiles, designed primarily for the defense of airfields, was said to be worth less than £10 million (\$24 million).

Frank Allaun, a Labor MP, said he would tell Parliament later this month that "to sell arms to a country like Qatar in the Persian Gulf area will mean that rival states will also start buying arms and then you start an arms race."

## Starfighter Crash Kills Canadian Pilot

**SOMMERLING**, West Germany, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—The pilot of a Canadian Air Force Starfighter jet died when it crashed while returning in to land here today. It was the 40th Starfighter the Canadians have lost since they began flying the American-designed plane in Europe in October, 1962.

## Two Kennedy Friends Give Testimony

## Say They Thought He Told Police Earlier

(Continued from Page 1)

Gargan did next wasn't made known.

Sources close to Sen. Kennedy today said the senator wants the transcript of the inquest to be made public as soon as possible so that the full story of the accident will be known.

These sources said Sen. Kennedy believes the transcript will clear up the questions that have arisen since Mrs. Kapote's previous explanation of it.

District Attorney Edmund S. Dinis told newsmen that he expected the inquest to end by mid-day tomorrow.

It was also learned that Mr. Dinis threatened to walk out of court Monday unless Judge James Gargan gave him more latitude in questioning Sen. Kennedy.

## Loyalty Oath for U.S. Aides Has Quietly Been Discarded

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT).—The loyalty oath that the past generation of federal employees has been forced to sign is dead.

The Civil Service Commission quietly informed the federal departments and all federal agencies three months ago that prospective employees would not have to sign a statement of belief in the "retary of health, education and welfare, learned of the Civil Service Commission's directive he pressed astonishment as he and other officials here.

Last week Mr. Finch relaxed security clearance procedures for part-time scientific advisers to the under the new arrangement.

## Need for Arm Cited by Laird

The alteration stems from a suit Mrs. Stewart, a Washington school teacher, filed against the federal government, which challenged the constitutionality of the law that instituted the loyalty oath.

**She Files Suit**

One year ago Mrs. Stewart appealed for a substitute teacher's position in the District of Columbia school system and was told she was required. However, she refused to sign the standard federal "appointment affidavits," on the ground that "it was unconstitutional and contrary to her obligation and duty as a citizen, and objectionable as a matter of conscience."

Mrs. Stewart was told by school authorities she could not be sworn in and that there was no appeal from this decision. She sued, supported by the local chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

On June 4 a special, three-judge federal court ruled 2-to-1 that the statute on which the loyalty oath section of the affidavits was based was unconstitutional.

Judge J. Skelly Wright and the World-Journal of the U.S. Court

(Continued from Page 1)

The matter is expected to be discussed in more detail when it falls resume in Vienna on April 10.

Punks are included in the program, he added, Mr. Laird said, research and development work on the B-1, a possible successor to the long-range B-52 bomber, and the so-called underwater Long Range Missile System (ULMS), possible follow-up to the Polaris submarine.

Under one concept, the advanced missile submarine would carry missiles having a range of about 2,000 to 3,000 miles. The Polaris carries 16 missiles, the latest version of which has a range of about 2,800 miles.

These two strategic systems are higher priority in his thinking if other alternatives should be made to modernize the strategic arsenal, the defense secretary said.

Mr. Laird said defense spending both in terms of dollars and as a percentage of the gross national product, has come down substantially from that of the Johnson administration. The trend will continue, he said.

## Heat Wave Fells 1,000 Brazilians.

**RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 7 (UPI).—**A prolonged heat wave has sent more than 1,000 persons to the hospital with sunstroke, authorities reported today. Temperatures have ranged as high as 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

The weather bureau predicted little relief in the next 48 hours. Thousands fled the city to take refuge on nearby beaches, causing huge traffic jams.

The lifeguard service reported that dozens of swimmers had been rescued, but no drownings were reported.

## Striking Miners Challenge Franco Regime

By Richard Eder

MADRID, Jan. 7 (NYT).—The coal miners of Asturias, who paralyzed much of northern Spain in a series of strikes in 1964, are once again engaged in a clenching struggle with the government with a massive walkout.

Over the past week, more and more of the pits in the coal basin south of Oviedo have been closed. By this evening, an estimated 5,000 workers had been laid off, and another 25,000 workers whose jobs depend on the activity of the miners were left idle. Only about 1,000 workers remained on the job.

After an all-day meeting in Oviedo, the government-owned Buenausa, the government-owned mining company which employs some 90 percent of the miners in the region—ordered a five-day suspension against all of the employees who failed to return to work immediately.

control by imposing a form of martial law, arresting or dismissing hundreds of strike leaders, closing a number of mines, and making substantial wage and other concessions.

When there have been numerous smaller strikes in the region, in which protests against working conditions in the antiquated and neglected mines were combined with a deliberate political attack on the government's strength and intentions.

The current walkout began at the end of last month as a protest against the size of Christmas bonuses. The workers complained that the bonuses had not been increased proportionately to recent wage increases.

Other grievances included treatment of miners affected by silicosis, payment level for miners' helpers.

It was clear, however, that the massive strike had turned into a political demonstration, whatever it was at the start.

Although the shaky economic position of the Asturian coal mines—Spain's major source of coal—raises questions about the miners' continuing sustaining a long strike, the timing is also bad for the government.

To make up for the lost production in Asturias, an increase in the import of coal will be necessary, thus aggravating an already serious drop in foreign reserves.

Politically, the new government also is in a poor position to continue the major protest. New wage agreements must be concluded in the next few months in the face of a government policy of wage austerity. There is also widespread discontent over a proposed new labor law before the Spanish Cortes (parliament).

## Dutch Catholic Council Rejects Celibacy

(Continued from Page 1)

secratorial functions was voted 86 to 3, with 16 abstentions. A small airplane trailing a banner reading "Banheet Met" (Unity With Rome) circled the Roman Catholic school here. Delegates inside passionately appealed to the bishops to state their positions and give an early date for the next meeting.

Some bishops declined, but Cardinal Atrink promised to give his stand after consultations in the next few weeks. The council finally voted 79 to 6 to give marriage before taking their vows. "Even if the vote is 'no,'" said young woman said, "things will happen anyway." "We'll decide for ourselves," said another delegate.

Last year the Dutch bishops threatened to demand a delay action on ecumenical pending meetings of the European Bishops' Conference in Olm, Switzerland, and the Extraordinary Synod of Bishops in Rome. Neither meeting moved on the question. Now, militant liberals are threatening to hold services with married priests.

Cardinal Atrink agreed today that "something must happen."

## Brandt, Pompidou To Confer in Paris

BONN, Jan. 7 (AP).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt will fly to Paris Jan. 30-31 to meet with French President, Georges Pompidou, the government announced here today.

The meeting will be one of the regular consultations of the two countries' leaders, held every six months under the Franco-German operation treaty, and will be Mr. Brandt's first trip to Paris since he became chancellor in October.

## WEATHER

[illegible]

## Teamsters Ask Yearly Boost Of \$1 an Hour in Next 3 Years

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Teamsters Union served the trucking industry today with demands for wage increases of \$1 an hour per year for the next three years.

The contract demands, covering 450,000 truck drivers, also included requests for \$7.50 a week per year in pension and health and welfare benefits, and a two-cent-a-mile boost in the current 12.5-cent-a-mile rate for long-distance drivers paid on a mileage basis.

The wage demands alone were estimated at well in excess of 50 percent over a three-year period for hourly-paid workers, now averaging around \$1 an hour. They include about \$30,000 of the workers involved.

The demands brought immediate objections from trucking sources at the opening of the nationwide contract negotiations here, who

called them "fantastic" and warned of the possibility of a nationwide lockout if they are not sharply reduced. Contracts involving some 12,000 companies expire March 31.

Frank Fitzsimmons is acting as Teamsters president in the absence of the union's imprisoned president, James R. Hoffa.

### Industry Aide Replies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—A spokesman for the trucking industry said today that the Teamsters Union is seeking a 56.4 percent wage increase that would cost the industry \$3.58 billion.

Ray F. Beagle, chief negotiator for the trucking industry, said the percentage figure was based on all aspects of the wage package, including hourly rates, cost-of-living clauses, overtime, mileage rates and fringe benefits.

Beagle said it was obvious that the trucking industry could not meet the initial demands of the union. He said the industry did not have a counter-proposal to make now but would develop one over the next 2 1/2 months of negotiations.

Mr. Beagle said that in the last contract negotiations, in 1967, the union initially asked for a \$2 billion wage package but eventually settled for about half that figure. He would make no predictions on what the final settlement would be this year.

The mood of the negotiators appeared to be cordial at the initial session today when the union proposal was presented and union leaders promised to do everything they could to avoid work stoppages.

## All That Foam And Parking, Too

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Jan. 7 (UPI).—Major Chauncey Lang said yesterday he has requested beer can manufacturers to change the size of the cap rings of their cans.

Mr. Lang complained that more than 300 beer can rings were inserted in parking meters last month in this borough, close to Pennsylvania State University.

He said the rings are the size of a five-cent piece.

## Nixon May Ask 62% Tax Rise On Cigarettes, 10% on Liquor

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT).—A new tax program that could raise more than \$5 billion in additional revenue next year through increased taxes on cigarettes, liquor and gasoline and through acceleration of the collection of some

other taxes has been proposed by the Treasury Department.

The program is being considered by President Nixon at the State Department. White House as he struggles to balance the federal budget for the 1971 fiscal year, which begins next July 1.

Mr. Nixon has committed himself to balance that budget, which he will present to Congress at the end of this month.

The Treasury's proposals would involve a 62.5 percent increase in federal cigarette taxes—from the present eight cents per pack to 13 cents. This increase is being proposed on the theory that since government medical experts have found cigarettes to be injurious to health, a tax that is so heavy as to discourage their consumption can be defended as a matter of public policy.

In addition, the Treasury has proposed an increase of 10 percent in the taxes on all alcoholic beverages and an increase of one cent per gallon in the tax on gasoline.

The increases in excise taxes on these three products together could add more than \$2 billion to the government's tax collections.

The Treasury has also proposed the relatively noncontroversial step of maintaining the present tax on automobiles and telephone service instead of permitting them to go down next Jan. 1, as they would under present law. The automobile tax is now 7 percent and the tax on communications services 10 percent.

Keeping these taxes at present levels would add \$400 million to fiscal 1971 tax collections.

### 18 Cents a Pack

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 7 (UPI).—Legislation raising Pennsylvania's cigarette levy from 13 to 18 cents per pack was given final approval in the Senate yesterday and sent to Gov. Raymond P. Shafer for his signature.

## FBI Probes Raid By Air on Plant

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 7 (Reuters).—The FBI said today that it was investigating an incident in which a stolen private plane allegedly "bombed" a plant producing gunpowder for use in Vietnam.

On New Year's Day, a single-engine Cessna-150, stolen from Madison airport, flew over the Badger Ordnance works at Baraboo, about 40 miles northwest of here, and dropped several objects.

The missiles were reported to have included two glass jars. All the devices landed in snowbanks and there were no explosions. FBI agent Edward J. Hayes said: "We can't reveal what actually was found. We are not certain they are bombs."

### Sihanouk in Rome

ROME, Jan. 7 (AP).—Cambodia's Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk flew into Rome today for a three-day private visit here.

The prince, who was accompanied by his wife Prince Monique, will leave for the French Riviera after his visit in Rome.



FROM SPACE TO STATE—Apollo-11 astronaut Michael Collins, with his wife holding the Bible, taking the oath of office yesterday as assistant secretary of state for public affairs, from Chief of Protocol Emil Mosbacher Jr. (back to camera). Standing next to the moon-circling astronaut is Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

## Collins Finds New Challenge After Moon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP).

Apollo-11 astronaut Michael Collins, sworn in yesterday as assistant secretary of state for public affairs, said that his "new job in many ways is more challenging than the trip to the moon."

Mr. Collins, 39, took the oath in a crowded State Department ceremony in the presence of Secretary of State William P. Rogers and other high officials.

Welcoming him, Mr. Rogers told Mr. Collins that it is alleged that "it is easier to chart

a course to the moon than to understand American foreign policy."

"I deny that," Mr. Rogers said.

He said there are more Americans interested in foreign affairs than ever and "there is a need to have a very aggressive public affairs bureau at the State Department to convey the message to the American people."

As assistant secretary for public affairs, Mr. Collins will be responsible for State Depart-

ment relations with the American public.

Born Oct. 31, 1930, in Rome, Italy, of American parents, Mr. Collins is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy. He took part in the Apollo-11 mission, circling the moon in the main spacecraft, Columbia, while Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin became the first men to land on the moon in their space module, Eagle. Mr. Collins retired from the Air Force with the rank of colonel to accept his appointment to the State Department.

## Finch Would End Tax Break To Private, All-White Schools

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Robert H. Finch will try to persuade the Treasury Department to end tax benefits for private schools formed to circumvent desegregation orders.

Mr. Finch announced at a breakfast meeting with newsmen yesterday that he intends to take up the issue with Treasury officials. He made it clear that he favors "reversal of the present policy."

In taking this stance, Mr. Finch aligned himself against the position taken by the Justice Department, which is now defending the tax-exemption policy in two separate suits by Mississippi citizens.

The issue is of some sensitivity to the Nixon administration because of the recent flourishing of private academies, especially in Mississippi, to evade federal court orders requiring an immediate end to segregated classrooms.

Mr. Finch said the private school phenomenon is not confined only to the South, but will become increasingly nationwide. He acknowledged also that it will be difficult to draw exemption standards that would not penalize legitimate private educational institutions.

Attorney General John Mitchell's tax division is defending the Treasury Department against separate suits challenging the exemptions as unconstitutional. They were filed by the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee in Mississippi and the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law in Washington.

The Treasury Department held in August, 1967, that private schools, even though designed to maintain segregation—were entitled to exempt status so long as they were not direct instruments of state policy. Treasury officials took the position, for example, that private schools accepting state tuition grants would not be eligible for tax-exempt status.

Some efforts were made to reverse this policy in the drafting of the new tax reform bill but this course was abandoned.

Civil rights attorneys who are participating in the current court challenges expressed surprise and pleasure at Mr. Finch's position. One spokesman for Mr. Mitchell said the agency was defending the current Treasury policy on "procedural" grounds [Mr. Mitchell is the official lawyer for other cabinet members] but he could not report Mr. Mitchell's view on the substantive issue of exemptions for segregated academies.

On other matters, Mr. Finch made these points:

• He is chair of proposals, such as the one made by Sen. John Stennis, D., Miss., for action against

## Seismologist Gives Up Idea of A-Blast on Moon

HOUSTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).

Columbia's Dr. Gary Latham said yesterday he has withdrawn a recent request to the space agency to explode a nuclear device on the moon to probe its interior with shock waves.

The seismologist said he has received a flood of angry letters, some suggesting that "if we send a bomb to the moon, I go along with it."

He still would like to see large devices exploded, but is willing to let the space agency pick them.

## Mississippi Parents Refuse To Integrate Black School

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 7 (UPI).

"Angry white parents, shouting, 'Hell no, we won't go,' defied the Supreme Court's 'instant desegregation' order today and refused to transfer their children to a previously all-black school."

It was the first outward show of hostility in three days as Mississippi officials continued implementation of the court order which affected 20 school districts.

The outburst occurred in the Forrest County school district, which includes schools outside Hattiesburg, in southeast Mississippi.

The parents of 280 white children, jammed into the auditorium of Petal Junior High School, began shouting as a school official attempted to explain the court order, which would have transferred the pupils to a formerly all-black school.

"Say what you've got to say and let's go," one parent yelled as superintendent Milton Evans took the podium.

Mr. Evans began, "The school board has no choice..." and

### Pan Am's 747 to Go In Service Jan. 21

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).

Pan American World Airways announced yesterday that it would inaugurate commercial service of the Boeing-747 jumbo jet Jan. 21 on the London to New York route. The 747, the first of the generation of jumbo jets, can seat as many as 400 tourist passengers. Under Pan Am's seat arrangement, it will have a capacity of 362.

Meanwhile, the White House announced that Mrs. Nixon will christen the first Pan Am-747, Clipper Young America, Jan. 15, in ceremonies at Dulles International Airport.

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"Say what you've got to say and let's go," one parent yelled as superintendent Milton Evans took the podium.

Mr. Evans began, "The school board has no choice..." and

another parent yelled, "We do, though!"

Mr. Evans tried to explain again that "there is nothing else we can do at this time," but the parents drowned him out with a chant of "Hell no, we won't go," and stormed out of the auditorium.

It was uncertain what the parents would do. Presumably many would send their children to all-white private schools, a course taken by a large number of Mississippians to get around the court order.

Three other districts with black majorities also began classes this morning, but there were no incidents. The pattern has been that whites abandon schools in which they find themselves a minority, seeking private education. Most whites have returned to schools in which they hold a majority.

## Appeals Delay Pesticides Ban

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).

Six major pesticide makers have forced a delay in government moves to ban all but "essential" uses of DDT by the end of this year, the Agriculture Department announced yesterday.

The department said the six manufacturers have filed appeals against its Nov. 20 order canceling federal registration of DDT for use against house and garden insects, shade-tree pests, tobacco pests and insects in aquatic sites such as swamps.

Cancellation of registration amounts to a ban on marketing of the products involved because federal law requires the Agriculture Department to register a pesticide before it can be sold legally across state lines.

## Tate Figure Enters Plea Of Innocent

Mrs. Kasabian Asks For Release on Bail

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7 (AP).—Linda Kasabian, one of six accused in the bizarre killings of actress Sharon Tate and six others, yesterday pleaded innocent to murder-conspiracy charges.

The judge in the case said that he will delay indefinitely the start of a trial, which had been set for Feb. 9 for some of the defendants.

Mrs. Kasabian, a pregnant 20-year-old, asked through her attorney for dismissal of the charges and for setting of bail. The attorney said testimony before the grand jury that indicted her showed that she was not inside the residence where the killings occurred, and that the district attorney's office has said it might not ask the death penalty for her.

Superior Judge William Keene, after learning from the prosecution that no decision has been made on the death penalty, set Jan. 20 for a hearing on the request.

Another defendant, Leslie Louise Van Houten, 19, also was in court to request examination by a psychiatrist to determine if she was sane at the time of the slayings, and also to ask the court to appoint a private investigator to help in the case. The court granted both requests.

Mrs. Tate and four others at her home were shot and stabbed to death last Aug. 9. The next night, Mr. and Mrs. Leno Labianca were fatally stabbed in their Hollywood home. Miss Van Houten is charged only in the latter case.

The county grand jury returned indictments against Charles M. Manson, 35, leader of an occult cult of drifters and five followers. Two were arrested outside the state and are fighting extradition.

In delaying the start of the trial, the judge took note of various motions by individual defendants. One defendant, Susan Atkins, is due in court on the Feb. 9 date originally set. The judge said he will give her a continuance.

In another development, it was reported today that the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department has brought heavy digging equipment to the ranch where Mr. Manson's cult once lived in the search for the body of a man who disappeared after living with the hippies for a time.

### Extradition Ordered

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 7 (UPI).—A circuit court judge has ordered Patricia Krenwinkel returned to California to stand trial in the Sharon Tate murder case, but her defense attorney said he would appeal the decision.

Judge Joseph M. Hooklander overruled objections to the extradition of the 22-year-old suspect after a habeas corpus hearing Monday.

Her attorney argued that extradition warrants were improper since they were not signed by Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, but by Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke, who was acting in Gov. Reagan's place.

### Texas Grants Request

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 7 (AP).—Gov. Preston Smith has granted Gov. Reagan's request that Charles Watson be returned to Los Angeles for trial in the Tate murders.

Gov. Smith made his decision Monday after receiving a recommendation from Texas Secretary of State Martin Dies Jr. Watson's lawyer said the order would be appealed.

## 3 POWs' Wives Return to Paris

PARIS, Jan. 7 (UPI).

Three American Navy wives have returned to Paris to put "the questions we forgot to ask" to North Vietnamese officials.

The three, who came to Paris to find out from the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks if their husbands were alive or dead, have already had a meeting with the North Vietnamese and an audience with Pope Paul VI.

On the first trip to Paris over a week ago the three—Mrs. Thomas Stegman, Mrs. Richard Nelson and Mrs. Robert Duncan—were given no information by the North Vietnamese. They were told any news of their husbands' fates would have to come from Hanoi.

## U.S. Airline Fatalities Lowest in 12 Years

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).

American airline accidents claimed 158 lives in 1969, the lowest number of fatalities in 12 years, National Transportation Safety Board Chairman John Reed said yesterday.

By comparison, general aviation (business and private planes) had a much higher death toll. According to Mr. Reed, there were 651 fatal accidents in general aviation in 1969 which claimed 1,386 lives. In 1968, a total of 692 accidents killed 1,399 people.

## 'Substantial' Reward Planned By UMW in Triple Murder

By Ben A. Franklin

CLARKSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 7 (NYT).

The United Mine Workers of America, charged by the family of Joseph A. Yablonski with unspecified complicity in his murder and that of his wife and daughter here, will offer a "substantial" reward—perhaps \$100,000—for the apprehension and conviction of their killers, union sources said yesterday.

[Thousands of miners stayed off their jobs today in sympathy with members of the Yablonski family, Reuters reported.]

An announcement of the award, which union officials in Washington said they began planning Monday shortly after discovery of the murder of Mr. Yablonski, who was defeated by UMW president W. A. (Tony) Boyle on Dec. 9 in the most divisive election campaign in coal-worker history, is expected to be made shortly.

Union officials said the mine workers' 28-member international executive board, of which Mr. Yablonski was a member, was being polled by telephone to obtain approval of the \$100,000 expenditure.

Union spokesmen dismissed the reward offer in response to a telegraphed request to Mr. Boyle from Rep. Ken Hechler, D., W. Va., a strong supporter of Mr. Yablonski's bitter struggle to reform the mine union and to oust its present leadership.

Mr. Hechler called on Mr. Boyle to post a \$100,000 reward by saying that it would be "in the best interests of all members of the UMW, whose status has been im-

proved so much by Mr. Yablonski's efforts."

[Mr. Yablonski apparently was reaching for a bedside shotgun to ward off his killers before he was gunned down, state police reported, the Associated Press said. "It appeared Yablonski may have been trying to reach for the shotgun," an official said. "Underneath Yablonski's body were a number of shotgun shells."

[State police also said at least two persons were involved in the murders. United Press International reported. The slain two weapons were used to kill the two victims, as indicated by the finding of two types of bullets, one of .38 caliber and the other of .30 caliber.]

### FBI Entering Case

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Attorney General John N. Mitchell ordered the Federal Bureau of Investigation yesterday to "actively enter the investigation concerning the death of Joseph A. Yablonski, his wife and his daughter."

He acted under the Landrum-Griffin Act, which grants federal protection in union elections.

Mr. Mitchell said that he had ordered the inquiry "at the request of Gov. Raymond P. Shafer of Pennsylvania" to "determine whether or not the three deaths in any way involved, directly or indirectly, rights of labor union members."

"The FBI," Mr. Mitchell said, "will also continue to cooperate with Pennsylvania state and local authorities in their investigation of the crime and will make available its laboratory, identification facilities and other resources."

The attorney general's directive came two hours after Mr. Mitchell met with Joseph L. Rauh Jr., Mr. Yablonski's lawyer. During the meeting, Mr. Rauh asked for a "full FBI investigation" of the murders.

After meeting with Mr. Mitchell for about 30 minutes, Mr. Rauh told reporters:

"I think the probabilities are clear here that this was an election-connected crime, and probabilities are all that's necessary for the attorney general to act."

After criticizing the Justice and Labor Departments for what he called "indifference" to the hotly contested union election and the slain candidate's request for federal protection, Mr. Rauh said:

"The fight against the United Mine Workers was not over. It was just beginning when Joe Yablonski was killed."

He referred to two pending suits against the union leadership.

### West Virginia Democrats Rocked by New Scandals

By Philip Carter

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 7 (UPI).—An avalanche of criminal indictments descended yesterday on the scandal-ridden West Virginia Democratic party and its former leader, ex-Gov. W. W. Barron.

In a morning session, a special Kanawha County grand jury here delivered 107 indictments charging politicians, state employees, businessmen and local and national corporations with bribery, conspiracy and falsification of records in the handling of state contracts.

Mr. Barron, governor from 1961 to 1965, and several of his former top lieutenants were charged. No trial dates were set.

Yesterday's actions were the direct outgrowth of an intensive investigation ordered by the state legislature, which has large Democratic majorities in both houses. The alleged offenses—primarily price-fixing on state contracts and payoffs for state business—involved Democratic state officials and those doing business with them.

### Boom for GOP

Only a few of the 47 individuals charged are employed in the present administration of Gov. Arch A. Moore Jr., a Republican. As all these are Democratic holdovers, Gov. Moore was expected to benefit politically from the indictments.

Reform-minded Democrats like Secretary of State John D. Rockefeller 4th were hopeful, however, that the indictments would lead to a restructuring of their party and, as one such Democrat significantly observed, further investigations may also involve the Moore administration.

The court action yesterday represented the second great wave of scandal in recent state Democratic history. The first wave crested in 1968, when Mr. Barron and four other men were tried on federal charges of bribery and conspiracy. Mr. Barron was acquitted and the others convicted. A sixth man was also indicted in those cases but has pleaded ill health and has not yet been tried. He was indicted on state charges yesterday.

The state's Democrats were in the midst of the 1968 gubernatorial race when the last Barron case went to court. Led by State Sen. William Brotherton, of Charleston, the Democrats backed creation of a special State Purchasing Practices and Procedures Commission

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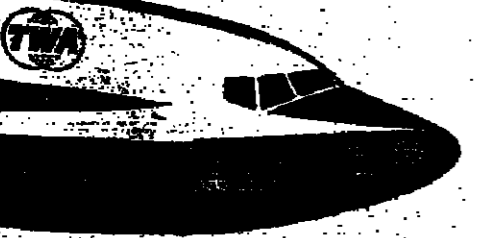
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## Things a Certain Vice-President Will Say

There are a number of good reasons for sending Vice-Presidents, particularly unseasoned Vice-Presidents, on tour abroad. Self-education is one, and it can reasonably be assumed that Mr. Agnew is learning something along the way. Goodwill is another, and there is no reason to doubt that he is spreading goodwill, since he seems to be saying by and large the things that his hosts in each instance, be it Manila or Bangkok or Taiwan, want most to hear. A third reason is the opportunity offered to propound and clarify American policy and on this score, from the reports at hand, it is impossible to measure the results precisely because of the Vice-President's tendency to emphasize this or that aspect of the supposedly new Nixon Doctrine for Asia which seemed most likely to appeal—the hard line about upholding commitments in Taiwan, the same line tempered by the do-it-yourself theme in Bangkok.

It had appeared that the President was saying something new in his not-for-quotation press conference in Guam last July, something to the effect that the United States was going to continue to play a significant role in Asia after the Vietnam war is over but that Asians will be expected to take a larger responsibility for their own defense. We were not going to withdraw altogether, but we were not going to have a policy of intervention either. We would avoid letting Asians become so dependent on us that they are tempted to make inadequate effort on their own. Finally, we were going to be especially wary of creeping involvements that start small, with hard commitments on paper, and wind up getting you into a war.

A little later, Under Secretary of State Elliot Richardson elaborated on the record: "The Vietnam experience has made clear the difficulties involved in applying a policy of American intervention in insurgency wars. We cannot, it now seems clear, do the job of fighting insurgency wars for someone else. We cannot provide the indigenous will and resolution, or the toughness and durability that are needed if this kind of warfare is to be waged successfully."

There seemed to be a distinct theme to all this, a refreshing hint of American disengagement from the sort of entanglements that can lead inexorably to progressive intervention, Vietnam-style. But the way Mr. Agnew is apparently talking one wonders that the Foreign Minister Thanet Khoman quoted the Vice-President as "strongly asserting there will be no change in American policy..."

Mr. Agnew told reporters en route to Taiwan that he was going to assure Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that there will be "no diminution in our posture" toward his regime. It is confusing; perhaps we will know when there are more complete reports of just what the Vice-President did say.

For the moment, it is perhaps enough to note one good reason for not sending Vice-Presidents on tour and that is the use of such ceremonial occasions as a forum for furthering vendettas with the critics back home. A private talk with Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn in Bangkok seems somehow the wrong platform, as it were, for a statement that "some people back home are so anxious to make friends of our enemies that they even seem ready to make enemies of our friends." Aside from the fact that the statement is too indiscriminate to be anything more than nasty in a general way, it is a little like going to Montgomery, Ala., to attack The New York Times and The Washington Post. Yet the Vice-President took pains to see that this particular portion of his private utterance to the prime minister was made available to the press.

Earlier, in Vietnam, the Vice-President was a little more precise; his target this time was specifically the press: "Don't be misled," he told the troops at Fire Base Kien in South Vietnam, "by what you may see and read in certain publications" and he went on to add that the American people are "darned proud of what you are doing... don't let anybody tell you that the people back home aren't with you because they are 100 percent."

Well, some days Mr. Agnew attacks the press by name and some days he doesn't, and we don't know whom he has in mind this time. What we do know is that once again he has got it all wrong; the quarrel that "some people" and "certain publications" back home have with the Vietnam war has nothing to do, and never has had anything to do with the men in the field; of course they have support 100 percent, as well as sympathy and concern and gratitude for what they are doing and have to do! That is in large part what the dissent is all about—compassion for our troops, and for all the other victims of this war. The quarrel is, and always has been, with the managers of this war, the military strategists and their civilian supervisors, the policy-makers and the decision-makers. People higher up like cabinet members and Presidents—and even Vice-Presidents.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A State for the Palestinians?

Again Lebanon trembles on the edge of national disaster. The two-month-old agreement permitting Palestinian guerrillas to remain on Lebanese soil, in return for accepting certain restrictions on their operations against Israel, seems to be breaking down. The flaw built into this agreement from the start was that it depended on the cooperation of a country not party to it: Israel. The Israelis, however, chose not to suffer guerrilla forays meekly. To the commanders' recent seizure of a kibbutz watchman, they have responded with a raid seizing—for exchange bait—20 or so Lebanese, some villagers, some soldiers. Leaders of Lebanon's Christians express openly their alarm at the prospect of more serious Israeli reprisals and call on the commanders to leave the country. But the population's Moslems, seemingly disdainful of their country's peril, urge the commanders on.

Perhaps this kind of tension is just one of the new facts of life in the Mideast, a region which lives with a level of tension that would buckle many another place. Perhaps, as before, something will be worked out: the Lebanese Army, which cultivates a pose of helplessness, may discover the necessary resources to curb the guerrillas for a while. Lebanese diplomats may discreetly ask foreign powers to bring to bear what spare influence they may have on, variously, the Arab patrons of the commanders and the friends of Israel. An exchange of prisoners may be arranged. Lebanon may lurch along. But as long as the commanders thrive, another crisis there will surely be.

It may turn out, of course, that the Palestinian national movement, which did not exist in any form recognizable even by Palestinians until the 1967 war, will burn itself out or break into incompatible factions or otherwise diminish as a force to be noted. This

possibility should not be excluded, but it does not seem a very good bet. The territorial imperative seems to have flooded the spirit of many Palestinians who, before the six-day war, had thought in terms of returning to Israel or settling in Arab lands or simply of squatting in the refugee camps and going nowhere.

It does not follow, however, that Israel is the only conceivable location for a Palestinian state, despite the insistence of Arab rhetoric that this be so. The United Nations resolution of 1947, which called for a partition of then British Palestine, anticipated establishment of an Arab Palestinian state in what later came to be known as the West Bank of Jordan. This entity might have been born had not then Transjordan violated the international will and forcibly incorporated the territory in question. A Palestinian state on the West Bank is still not out of question, however. Far more frightening to King Hussein is the possibility of a Palestinian state on the East Bank too. Nor can it be forgotten that parts of Lebanon are already under Palestinian control, more or less. A determined Palestinian drive—abetted as it surely would be by neighboring Syria—would put Lebanon in a very tough way.

If the Palestinians' passion for statehood really is as intense and profound as their spokesmen insist, then it poses a far sharper danger to Lebanon and Jordan than to Israel. Lebanon and Jordan have weak armies of uncertain reliability and they have within their borders a far larger proportion of potentially "fifth-column" Palestinians than does Israel. They have surrendered much of their sovereignty already to the Palestinians, who insist on more. Jordan and Lebanon have the most powerful incentive—their survival as states—to seek a fair political settlement with Israel.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### French Arms Policy

The public wants to know where the Mirage warplanes Libya wants will eventually go, or whether the munitions recently delivered to Iraq are not going straightaway to arm the

Iraqi troops camped on the front line in Jordan...

Why continue to sanction Israel by maintaining the embargo?

—From Ouest-France (Rennes).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

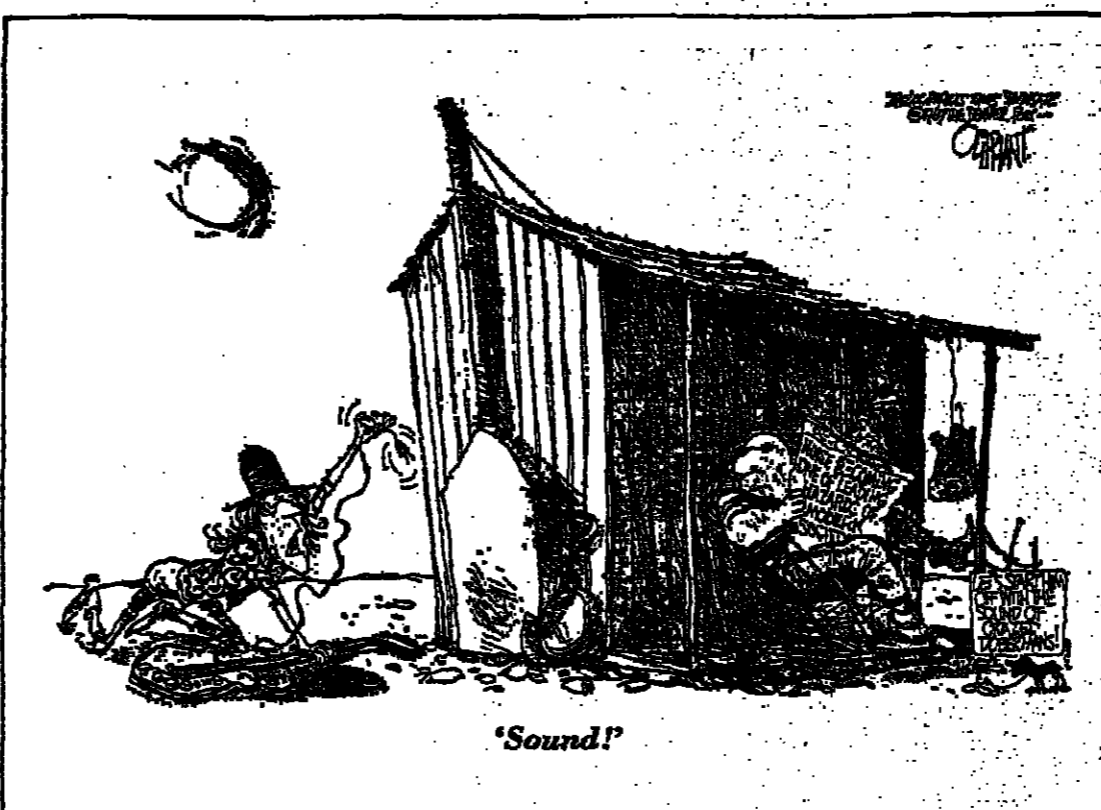
Jan. 8, 1895

NEW YORK—A pleasant prospect for the people of New York for the rest of the winter is unfurled by the bright condition of the streets two days after the first snowfall of the season. Beyond some desultory attempts to clean Broadway, the Street Cleaning Department has made no effort to clear away the masses of snow and ice that render pedestrianism a misery. As usual, the department has shown itself utterly incompetent to deal with even the most ordinary emergency.

### Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 8, 1920

WASHINGTON—Political wiseacres look for a spectacular clash between President Wilson and Mr. William Jennings Bryan for the leadership of the Democratic party at the Jackson Day dinner tomorrow night. This fight is foreshadowed by a definite move in the Senate backed by Mr. Bryan, for a speedy ratification of the Treaty, by the acceptance in substance of the reservations put forward by Senator Lodge. There is a danger of a nationwide party split.



## Le Duan's War

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—In Hanoi, the war in Vietnam is "Le Duan's war" to a far greater extent than it was ever "Lyndon Johnson's war" in this country. Le Duan was the Politburo member who went south in secret in 1957, to lay the foundations for the Viet Cong insurgency.

In 1959, he was the chief advocate of unleashing full-scale guerrilla war; and in late 1963, he forced the decision to send North Vietnamese divisions to fight in South Vietnam, as was done in 1964. Since the U.S. intervention in 1965, furthermore, he has repeatedly argued, until now with unflinching success, for pouring more and more Northern manpower into the war in the South.

Since Ho Chi Minh's death, Le Duan, as first party secretary, has also been the Hanoi Politburo's top-ranking figure. In consequence, it is now remarkably interesting that Le Duan has both fallen silent and all but disappeared from public view in the last two months.

His most extraordinary disappearance was at the recent 25th anniversary celebration of the founding of the People's Army of Vietnam. All other Politburo members then present in Hanoi were on hand for the celebration, conspicuously headed by Le Duan's bitter rival, Truong Chinh; but the first party secretary did not show up.

### 'Protracted War'

These might seem trivial signs, if they did not coincide with other important indications that Le Duan's war policy has been at least partially reversed. The Defense Minister, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, and the North Vietnamese chief of staff, Gen. Van Tien Dung, have just published a new article, both pointing straight toward "reversion to protracted war."

This is the policy Truong Chinh has always fought for against Le Duan, at least since 1965. It means going back to classical guerrilla war in South Vietnam. It means

greatly reducing the number of Northern troops engaged in the war. In sum, it means something very close to a do-it-yourself program for the hard pressed Viet Cong apparatus in the South.

The two generals' articles fit very neatly, moreover, with the news that Hanoi has turned off the manpower tap. In late October, there was a huge rise in the movement of North Vietnamese infiltrators, to a rate of 30,000 men per month. But there has now been a huge and abrupt drop, to a comparative trickle of 8,000 men per month.

### Lost a Round

It would seem, therefore, that Le Duan won his last round in Hanoi's unending policy argument in September-October, but was then defeated in still another round in November. This defeat no doubt led to the manpower tap being turned off again.

The wiser analysts here take all these combined signs very seriously indeed. They are further inclined to lay the apparent defeat of Le Duan to President Nixon's successful containment of the American peace movement. The supposed power of the peace movement in this country must in fact have been the first party secretary's last-ditch argument for one more great offensive "to end the war victoriously."

All this would be very risky indeed, if it were not for an asp being concealed among the roses. The enemy high command long ago shifted its focus of maximum effort to the southern delta, where there are no U.S. ground forces. Here is where the asp now lurks. Thus far, to be sure, the North Vietnamese regiments sent into the lower delta from III Corps have been rather successfully held in check. But in the two key provinces of the upper delta, Dinh Tuong and Kien Hoa, the story is much more bleak.

When this reporter visited these

provinces in September, two brigades of the U.S. 9th Division had just been withdrawn. But the VC-NVA still seemed to be in deep trouble; and the government forces were still gaining ground. That situation has now been reversed, however. The enemy is much, much bolder, and is operating in far bigger units in both provinces. The Viet Cong apparatus, which was visibly shrinking and dwindling, is now just as visibly regenerating in Dinh Tuong and Kien Hoa.

In short, the asp is already there among the roses; it is growing fast; and there will be very bad trouble if the snake is not scotched before it grows too big. With adroit, aggressive South Vietnamese military leadership, snake-scotching is still possible. It is up to President Thieu to find the right leaders for the job.

It is a difficult business, as well as a fearful responsibility, for the threat in the delta is obviously a make-or-break affair. Scotch the snake, and Hanoi's "protracted war" policy will fall disastrously. Fail to scotch the snake, and President Nixon's Vietnamization program will be in dire danger of failure. That, really, is the long and short of it.

## Nixon and the New Generation

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—If Richard M. Nixon were free to consider only the immediate consequences of his policies, he might sit snugly in San Clemente in his first week of the new year and bask in the glow of his own satisfaction.

Despite the rather steady disparagement of his leadership by the intellectual circles of this country, he has met what author Theodore H. White called his most important challenge—"to interpret what the silent people think, and govern the country against the grain of what its more important thinkers think."

When one speaks of "important thinkers" in this context, one thinks of the established figures in the universities and the press who have lent their names and prestige to the major anti-administration efforts of the past year, like the Vietnam Moratorium.

Mr. Nixon has easily withstood the oratorical thunderbolts of the Galbraiths and the Schlesingers; with help from Spiro Agnew, he has all but muzzled his critics in the press and television.

### Final Judgment

But there is a generation of thinkers who are far more important in the ultimate sense to Mr. Nixon and the nation. Among them, the President has paid a high price for his success. It is this group—those in college and from out of college—who can be said to have very long made a mockery of Mr. Nixon's effort to govern "against the grain of what the more important thinkers think."

For a President is judged ultimately, not by the popularity or power he enjoys in office, but by the wisdom of the country and the government he hands over to his successor.

Kingman Brewster Jr., president of Yale, defined the issue precisely on "Meet the Press" Sunday when he spoke of a generation whose faith in freedom and individualism is offset by a capacity for cynicism, whose demonstrable courage is matched by its capacity to withdraw from responsibility.

"I think what we do to them or for them during this coming decade," Brewster said, "is going to have probably more to do with what kind of country we end up with than anything else."

EDGERTOWN, Mass.—Sen. Edward Kennedy begins to look like a man who is finally recovering from a long illness. The violence of last summer is gone. He now seems a little more solid, a little more composed, and a little more patient with the crowds that still point and mutter as he goes by.

Yet one cannot help feeling as he goes through the last legal stages of the Chappaquiddick nightmare that the routine of living for Edward Kennedy is still a very complicated business outside the privacy of his home, and that it probably always will be so long as he remains in public life.

He cannot go anywhere now and not feel on display. He is always pretending not to notice the flutter in the crowds around him. He cannot relax into the comfortable anonymity of life. He smiled coming out of the court house here and somebody wondered out loud: "What's he got to smile about?" He cannot take a drink at a public bar without provoking gossip and he can never say, as all other politicians are always saying: "I'll cross that bridge when I come to it."

In short, he now leads a calculated life. He has to plan his moves, like an actor going on stage, anticipate questions, rehearse answers, and negotiate even his old friends in the press. How will he appear? What will people think? These questions are never far from his mind.

### Strictly Private

For example, he didn't go into a public hotel here this time as he did on Martha's Vineyard last summer, and this was not because most of them are closed for the winter. He would not accept the hospitality of friends on the island, but rented a private house where he could be alone with his wife and his lawyers, and he flew here in a private plane to avoid reporters who would have been waiting for him if they had known when and where he would land.

The problem of his personal security dramatizes his dilemma. Before the inquiry started here, he sent word to the chief of police, Dominic Arnesi, what he wanted done. He didn't want to be surrounded by cops when he came out of the court house and hustled into his car. For he knew this would look on television as if he were a criminal or at least that he was

trying to duck the waiting reporters' questions. He would walk from the court house to his personal quarters on School Street, he said, and the result was that he plunged into the crowd of questioning reporters and onlookers where anyone who wished could harm him easily have stuck a knife in his ribs.

This is no melodramatic reflection, but something he can never put out of his mind after the fate of his two brothers. There are people who do wish him harm. The Kennedys have always inspired fierce loyalty and savage hatred, and the tragic history of the family still seems to hold great fascination for people with twisted or deranged minds.

He has become, in short, not only a prominent political figure but a symbol of the tragedy and caprice of life. Accordingly, the press and particularly television not only cover him but another him. Seldom in the wonderful, goofy history of politics and the press have so many reporters and so much expensive gear been transferred at such great cost to so little news in the current Kennedy inquiry.

### 'Story' of the Day

It is a non-story, held behind closed doors, to repeat old tales, which few people quite believe anyway, yet it is a ghoulie mystery and even Chet Huntley and David Brinkley thought it more important than any other story in the world on the day the senator merely went in and came out of a court house door.

What one would really like to know is not what he testified but what he thinks. He has chosen to live the calculated life with all its accidents and irritations. No body, of course, is forcing him to go on in politics other than perhaps some sense of duty or ambition, and when the inquiry is over and maybe the grand jury after that, he will be starting out on another long campaign for re-election.

A year ago this campaign in Massachusetts was widely regarded as merely a preliminary to the Democratic presidential nomination of 1972, and now it is the tragedy of Chappaquiddick has changed all that. And the paradox of it is that he is probably a more reliable man today than he was a year ago—sadder, wiser, more disciplined, but rejected for the presidency of 1972 by his party and by himself.

part today, they are turned off by the Nixon administration—and by government in general. They see its machinery as being incapable of turning out the old concepts of the cold war to the provision of food and shelter and education and opportunity for those who lack them here and abroad.

Further, they are deeply resentful of the very tactics Mr. Nixon has used to isolate and silence his domestic critics.

Older persons like myself may judge the new generation impatient, but that is a useless argument.

### Refusal to Serve

They alone will decide whether to lend their talents to the management and direction of this country. Those who were shocked to see numbers of the best students refusing to fight in what they considered an unjust war will be shocked again to see many of the ablest young law graduates refusing to serve a Justice Department whose dedication to justice they question.

As Kingman Brewster said, the members of the new generation are passing judgment daily on whether this is a society "capable of urgent change and willing to accept individuality.... If they come to the conclusion that this is (instead) a manipulated society which is relying on repression in order to maintain stability, then... we are in for real trouble."

Not just trouble, but national tragedy. For the demands of this new generation are not selfish or shortsighted. Their aspirations for their country are generous and humane. Their talents alone can give America a chance of achieving its destiny. To "govern against the grain" of their thought, as this government is now doing, is to shortchange us all.

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# Ex-Nun Takes Over as President of Hunter College

By Meryle Secrest

NEW YORK (WP)—Jacqueline Grennan Wexler is frequently cited as an all-American, Horatio Alger-type example of a little farm girl who has reached the peak of her profession by pulling herself up by her educational bootstraps.

Her life is extraordinary. She is a former nun who, while president of Webster College in St. Louis, Mo., guided its separation from the Catholic Church to a secularized institution, and did it with the church's blessing. She later resigned as president of Webster to marry Paul J. Wexler, a New York business executive. Now, at the age of 43, she has just been appointed president of Hunter College in New York and will take office later this month.

But she is put off by the bootstrap philosophy and by being used as an example of someone who didn't have the breaks.

"This philosophy only works if you have motivated parents," she said. "I was the last of

*"In the United States, we tend to give our money with strings attached. . . This is the most dangerous thing in the world. You have got to give people the right to exercise their own power. I think great parents have always known this."*

four. My parents made great sacrifices to send all of us to college. But it was an accident that we got them as parents. . . they gave me my head start.

The point is an important one, because as the new president of Hunter College, she is under a mandate from the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York, which administers Hunter along with some 15 other units of the city's university system, to put a new admission policy into effect this fall. The new policy will guarantee admission to anyone who wants to go, whether or not they have the necessary educational qualifications. City residents pay no tuition fees.

It is expected that the new policy will bring about a change in the present racial makeup of the college, which has 18,000 undergraduate and graduate students. Although New York City high schools are predominantly Negro and Puerto Rican, the ratio reverses itself at the college level. The student body at Hunter is approximately 85 percent white.

## An Evolutionary Step

To Mrs. Wexler, this latest development is one more step in the evolution of education in America.

"When the masses successfully challenged the aristocrats to acquire education and power, and the race was thrown open to everyone, the theory became that only the fittest could and should survive.

"But now we should be saying, 'Can't we learn something from the aristocrat who was given all the advantages built into his life, whether he was intelligent or stupid?' Now we are saying that all children are born to greatness. All children should have all the opportunities.

"We certainly have the money. I heard today on the radio that cost overruns on defense contracts alone have amounted to \$1,000 for every man, woman and child in the United States. . .

"I see this as one of the greatest challenges our society has had, and I don't think we can afford to fail. Imagine the emotional trauma as a nation if, despite all our money and precautions, we were to lose one man in the stratosphere. Well, we are abandoning hundreds of those kinds to the smog and we don't lose one night's sleep. That's why young people are challenging us so hard."

Wexler is an extraordinarily clear-eyed and compelling speaker with the gift for seeing the opportunities in a situation and not being deterred by the obstacles.

She considers herself to be very ambitious. But she says, "I am ambitious for a role which will create an environment to give young people starting power of their own."

"In the United States, we tend to give our money with strings attached, whether it is to children of the poor, or in terms of foreign aid to other nations. This is the most dangerous thing in the world. You have got to give people the right to exercise their own

power. I think great parents have always known this.

"That's the way I feel. I don't agree with everything my father or my church has ever said. I personally feel I have the right to disagree with them. I decided that for myself, nobody gives a rat's tail to you. Therefore I am free to respect them. I think this is the most urgent idea we have to get across to these kids."

The problems which racked Catholic University in Washington last year and the same issue of ecclesiastical versus secular control were faced by Webster College five years ago, Mrs. Wexler said.

"My argument is that you can't play both sides of the fence. You can't seem to have intellectual freedom and be obliged to support a papal edict."

In the case of Webster College, the first conflict came when a thorough review by the faculty of general degree requirements led to the common conclusion that the college should do away with required courses.

"We wanted to get our students to learn to pick their own pattern of study. So, if we were not going to require specific courses, what happened to theology in a Catholic school? The fears were that no one would take these courses. But at the time the decision was made,

there were no theology majors. Now that the course is elective, five years later there are 50 majors."

She presented her arguments to the cardinal of St. Louis. He overturned a decree of one of his aides and told the new college president that he would not oppose the change.

A second issue, which was dropped, on whether the church could require the college to revoke the contracts of two teachers (the teachers in question left of their own accord) led Mrs. Wexler and the order of the Sisters of Loretto to reassess the situation.

"Less than a year later, the sisters came to the common conclusion that the college should be put under an autonomous group that was not subject to the veto power of the church. Our primary motivation was the philosophical conviction that the role of religious thought had to become the power of reason and not legal control," she said.

Believing that they should obtain the church's permission, the order of nuns petitioned the cardinal of St. Louis, who sent the request to Rome. Mrs. Wexler added, "We became reasonably sure the answer would be negative."

Alarmed at the anger such a veto would arouse, and the precedent it would set for every other American college, Mrs. Wexler took two drastic steps.

The Steps

She asked for a dispensation from her vows as a nun and wrote to the cardinal and told him she had done so. She added in a letter that was published that she wanted to remain as president of Webster and work towards a legally secular college in which "Christ's presence would be a power."

All of this, she said, happened before the reply came from Rome. "I had been advised," she declared, "that all men act more responsibly in public."

When the reply did come, months later, permission was granted.

"If you really believe that the establishment is immovable, you make it a self-fulfilling prophecy. I believe that things can be achieved by the due process of law. As I move to Hunter College, I know that the inner politics will be very different, but the procedures will be the same."

"We are trying for responsible differences and will work to bring dissent into the open forum where it can be dealt with responsibly."

"People often ask me if I am bitter for those 19 years I spent as a nun, and I say no. I feel that what I learned as a nun has been one of the most important influences on my life."

"People on the outside don't realize that everyone in a very tough situation suffers. But if all of our fancy phrases about creative suffering mean anything, it's in this kind of experience."

"Did I find the right solution? There is no perfect, right solution. There are only good ones."



Jacqueline Grennan Wexler left order in 1966

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"We are trying for responsible differences and will work to bring dissent into the open forum where it can be dealt with responsibly."

"People often ask me if I am bitter for those 19 years I spent as a nun, and I say no. I feel that what I learned as a nun has been one of the most important influences on my life."

"People on the outside don't realize that everyone in a very tough situation suffers. But if all of our fancy phrases about creative suffering mean anything, it's in this kind of experience."

"Did I find the right solution? There is no perfect, right solution. There are only good ones."



William Tolliday working on gold sculpture.

## He's a Sunday Painter With the Midas Touch

By Nadeane Walker

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Like King Midas, William Tolliday likes to turn things into gold.

Unlike the king, though, Mr. Tolliday, a 52-year-old Sunday painter and jeweler, has been achieving his ambition for several years with no problems.

From making collage pictures of real gold objects, some set with diamonds, on oil-painted backgrounds, Mr. Tolliday has recently turned to sculpting gold in the round, again backed by a curved canvas of his own painting.

His works are on display at Garrard, the crown jeweler, on Regent Street near Piccadilly Circus. And he is pleased to admit that his clients include "mobility and important industrialists."

Peter Sellers owns one version of his "Hill Village," the first golden picture he ever made, inspired by a sunset in the south of France while he was painting on holiday there.

Garrard put on the first Tolliday exhibition in 1967 and sold 16 pictures. Since then about 75 percent of Mr. Tolliday's output has been going to America. Some tourists come back for a second and then a third Tolliday creation.

Many of his subjects are architectural—Mont St. Michel, the Ponte Vecchio, a castle in Spain, the Acropolis, a Russian church, and a specially commissioned scene of New York skyscrapers. Windows are set with diamonds, which are also used for stars in dark night skies. "The splinters of light from diamonds literally marry them with the other materials of a picture," the artist says.

He also uses other precious stones, as well as rough tourmaline, crystal, for bases on which to set his golden buildings. The gold he has anodized into many colors and textured into many surfaces.

Cartier's has bought several of Mr. Tolliday's pictures at Garrard. He will re-create but not copy a subject on order, but this applies only to the collages, which start at \$200 (\$480) and are the most popular sellers.

Mr. Tolliday, who became a jeweler's apprentice at 14, struck out on his own as a free-lance jewelry designer after serving with the air force in World War II. He may work several months on a single golden picture. Garrard has given him a studio on the premises and he works exclusively for the crown jeweler.

Although they are chunks of pure gold and jewels, Mr. Tolliday doesn't believe that his work is specially tempting to art and jewel thieves, and, so far, hasn't heard that any have been stolen.

## Women Rule Greek Town For a Day

By Chris Eliou

ATHENS, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Greeks call what is going to happen in the town of Monoklissia starting at dawn tomorrow "Gynaecekratia"—rule by the Amazons. Luckily for the men, it will only last 24 hours.

This is the day when the women of the mountain town near the Bulgarian border go back to antiquity for inspiration for lordship over the master of the household.

It's an annual observance in the town, reputed to have been an Amazon center a few thousand years ago.

In those days the women were the fighters, and the men the cooks and wine-skin washers, or worse. Twenty males staffed the queen's harem, and groups of seven obediently ran the households of the lesser warriors.

Or, at least, this is what the women of Monoklissia will tell you.

It's a claim that not many take very seriously outside the village, or inside it either, probably, except on Jan. 8 every year.

## Changing Places

On that day, the men and the women change places. The men stay home, clean the house, cook, wash the babies, milk the cows, feed the chickens, pick vegetables. If there is any time left, they are permitted to gossip over the garden fence.

The women, meanwhile, are out on the town, leading a man's life.

There's leisurely debate in the coffee-shop during the morning, then lunch in the tavern, washed down by many quaffs of the local red wine. In between, a relaxing game of backgammon or cards.

In the afternoon there is a procession to crown the local midwife "queen for the day." This event substitutes for the men's afternoon nap, which Amazons don't need.

Then it's back to the coffee-shop and on to the tavern for the evening feast. The menu is always roast cockerel, never hen. Music and hours of ribald songs and storytelling follow the feast.

Men caught loitering in the street or otherwise neglecting their household chores are subject to punishment meted out in true Amazonian fashion. They are stripped and thrown into the village fountain, or simply splashed with buckets of freezing water.

## Private U.S. Mint To Strike UN Medal

UNITED NATIONS N.Y., Jan. 7.—The Franklin mint in Yonkers, Pa., the world's largest private minting facility, has been commissioned to strike and distribute the commemorative medals to be issued for the 25th anniversary of the United Nations later this year.

The medals will be produced in three different sizes, in silver and bronze, for world-wide sale to the general public and collectors. The medal's design will include the 25th anniversary theme of "peace, justice and progress" in the five UN official languages: English, French, Russian, Spanish and Chinese.

## Her Clients—Black and Blue for Beauty

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 7.—After you're through with Paule Duvernois, or rather, after she's through with you, you're black and blue—but beautiful.

Mme. Duvernois is a minute, blond, piquante Parisienne of the sort that turns up in French cartoons, sitting on a bar stool with a black poodle next to her. But for all her fragile looks, Mme. Duvernois must be the most powerful masseuse in town. Her name is whispered around by *Tout-Paris*. Mme. Duvernois could give you detailed anatomical maps of artistic, social and political celebrities—Catherine Deneuve, Marie-Josée Nak, the two sisters of the Shah of Iran, a large piece of the political corps including ministers and their wives, and so on. In the 16 years that she's been in practice, Mme. Duvernois claims to have dis-

pelled 71,500 pounds of chit fat.

If looks mean anything in the beauty line, Mme. Duvernois must be her own best advertisement—she claims she is 50 but looks hardly a day over 38. She has three grown-up children, aged 20 to 25.

## I Can Do Anything

And if looks mean anything, Mme. Duvernois's present quarters should prove something too. She started in her own apartment, "right on the dining room table, behind a screen," and has just moved into a five-story-high Faubourg-Saint-Honore building where she and her 25 assistants handle up to 400 people a day. "Mostly women, but men are beginning to come too," she said. Her next target is Rome, where she hopes to open this year.

Mme. Duvernois has an appealing theory. She claims she can do with her fingers what



Paule Duvernois

plastic surgery does with tools.

"I can do anything," she said simply, spreading her strong, manicured hands over her black mini-skirt. "I can remodel a whole face with my technique, which is really like sculpting human flesh. I can lift baggy

eyes, suppress wrinkles and erase double chins."

Her experience with facial muscles comes from the fact that she spent many years in medical school and specialized in facial paralysis. But she also does body treatment and gives very basic massages to eliminate cellulite (bulges) and what the French amiably call *les brioche* (pot belly).

Her other specialty is to erase dark spots that develop with age and which the French, poetically this time, call *marquises de cimetière* (graveyard daisies). In short, Mme. Duvernois promises to give you back, yes, youth.

Unlike most masseurs who dig into the flesh with their fingertips—"Awful," she said, "that's what gives you an orange skin,"—she believes in breaking the fat with her fingernails. Painful all right, but she claims it's the only way, and it works.

Mme. Duvernois is so sure of her technique that she (or an assistant) always gives a free consultation to a new client to determine what's wrong. As she believes that the mind and the body go together, Mme. Duvernois also takes the chance to do a slight psychoanalysis of her new patient. "Because every woman has problems," she said, "husbands, lovers or job problems."

If she decides her new client cannot possibly be made young and beautiful again, Mme. Duvernois said she sends her away. "Otherwise, it would be fraud, wouldn't it?" she said.

## Europeans Win Top Honors in U.S. Poll

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Europeans walked away with most of the top prizes in this year's poll of U.S. film critics. The National Society of Film Critics, in its fourth annual poll, taken Sunday, cited the winners at a reception Monday night as:

● Best movie of 1969, "Z," the French drama dealing with a Greek political assassination.

● Year's outstanding director, Francois Truffaut, for the French romantic drama, "Stolen Kisses," the runner-up film to "Z."

● Best actor, the American John Voight, for his portrayal of the male hustler in "Midnight Cowboy."

● Leading actress, Vanessa Redgrave, who is British, for her characterization of Isadora Duncan in "The Loves of Isadora."

● Best supporting actor, John Nicholson, for his role of the young lawyer in "Easy Rider."

● Best supporting actress, Sian Phillips, as the comic stress of "Goodbye Mr. Chips."

The organization of critics from national magazines and non-daily publications gave special citations to Czechoslovak director Ivan Passer and to Dennis Hopper.

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## Mon Official States Blast Fed

### Talk of Easing Fed Feeds Inflation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—The Federal Reserve Board's challenge to the Nixon administration's "gradualism" policy, in a word, failed.

Publicly, officials say they really are not too far behind their established schedule. Privately, the key men admit that this is a predicament. What is even worse is that the candid outlook for this year is not any brighter.

"We just don't have a sure grip on the problem," says a top Nixon official, "but the congressional dictation of tax increases that almost surely underwrite a new consumer spending binge for years ahead."

Perhaps the kindest thing that can be said about Mr. Nixon's handling of inflation is that he inherited the problem. It was a Democratic President, Lyndon Johnson, who escalated the war in Vietnam, and then delayed an untimely time in asking Congress for the tax money to pay for it.

Underestimating the Boom

Mr. Nixon's mistake was in underestimating the size and the durability of the resultant boom, while his advisers gave out optimistic appraisals for concrete results that are still to be realized.

The President nevertheless deserves credit for according social problems equal priority with inflation control. He did not set out (as some conservatives would have had him do) to curb rising prices by creating a depression. But he lost the 1969 fight.

Throwing aside the undeniable power of the White House to discourage wage and price increases. Only after it was too late did he agree to indulge in a measure of "reason."

Mr. Nixon's inflationary expectations among business leaders, who proceeded gaily to plan for unprecedented levels of plant expansion in 1969 and 1970.

Mr. Johnson's most important of all promises a degree of federal expenditure control that he has not been able to deliver.

Still bigger budgets in a Republican administration—that's the burden that Mr. Nixon has to bear and defend. It now appears likely that instead of winding up fiscal 1970 several billions under the Johnson estimate—which was the published commitment—Mr. Nixon's spending total this year will actually top the Johnson projection of \$169.7 billion.

Mr. Johnson left office with a forecast of a \$4.4 billion budget surplus. With considerable fanfare, Mr. Nixon's Budget Bureau raised the surplus aim to \$5.5 billion. But according to the latest dismal numbers being assembled at

## Gradualism: Policy That Failed

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—So far as inflation control goes, 1969 was a disaster for the Nixon administration. Its "gradualism" policy, in a word, failed.

Publicly, officials say they really are not too far behind their established schedule. Privately, the key men admit that this is a predicament. What is even worse is that the candid outlook for this year is not any brighter.

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the Budget Bureau, a \$198 billion spending budget for fiscal 1970 will show only the skin-deep margin of a surplus.

Problems Loom in Fiscal '71

We come now to the budget being prepared for fiscal 1971, starting July 1.

The Treasury Department says that there is a revenue gain from the bill in the early years (acknowledging a big tax loss in later years). The facts are simple: Because the surcharge is being allowed to expire before the war in Vietnam ends, fiscal policy shifts from restraint to stimulus.

The net effect of the new tax bill is a loss of about \$13.5 billion, according to Harvard professor Otto Eckstein and Brookings Institution senior fellow Leonard S. Silk.

Regardless of the Treasury's cosmetic attempts, White House experts readily concede that if the President sticks to his determination to present a balanced budget for fiscal 1971, he must either slash expenditures or come up with a brand-new tax proposal.

Tax Increase Forecast

If that's the way it works out, the Nixon administration will have a problem making the whole thing sound believable. To a financial community already skeptical of his ability to control inflation, the worst thing Mr. Nixon could do would be to "balance" the budget by proposing a new tax that he didn't expect to get.

"We need to re-establish our credibility with the financial community," says a top man. "We'll need to have a balance without a tax increase, and then add taxes if we have to."

A serious debate is going on at top levels on the wisdom of a value-added tax, that is, a tax on the total value added to a product at any stage of the manufacturing and distribution process. It comes up looking like a sales tax, and would be unpopular with consumers and the Congress. There is also strong opposition to it among some industrial sectors. And it is over approved, it likely would be coupled with proposals for depreciation liberalization, to compensate business for the loss of the investment credit.

Other revenue raisers could be a hike in the Social Security tax base January, 1971, and a further delay in getting rid of the auto and telephone excise taxes.

All this is likely to confuse the poor taxpayer, and with good reason: He's just been told that his surplus is being cut, his exemptions increased, and his Social Security payments increased. Now, tell him that it's all temporary. It seems an awkward way to run fiscal policy or win a congressional election.

## More Layoffs Announced By Chrysler

### As Sales Lag Forces Cutbacks in Production

DETROIT, Jan. 7 (AP).—Chrysler Corp. faced with the need to cut back production because of lower sales, is laying off another 2,200 workers indefinitely.

Last month, Chrysler laid off 600 men at one plant, and in recent months the corporation has laid off 500 white collar workers.

The plants affected by the latest layoffs are now on a one-week shutdown affecting a total of 19,000 workers, resuming operations next week at a reduced time speed.

Four other Chrysler plants will shut down Monday for a week, affecting 20,000. Chrysler sources said they didn't know if any of those workers would be laid off indefinitely.

The reason for the cutbacks is that sales have been down recently and inventories high.

This month the corporation is drastically cutting back production. According to Ward's Automotive Reports, it plans assembly of 80,000 cars in January, down 50,000 from the same month last year.

Chrysler is not alone in cutting back production or laying off workers. General Motors said earlier this month that it was cutting back at 12 of its 23 car assembly plants, a move which will affect 64,500 workers.

GM is indefinitely laying off 3,800 workers at six plants because of plans to reduce the assembly rate.

Ford Motor up to now has avoided any plant closings but some industry observers are predicting it will have to make production adjustments before the month is ended.

But American Motors announced recently it is hiring 1,000 more workers for its Wisconsin plants because it is starting production of a new subcompact car and because the new Hornet model is selling well.

## N.Y. Economist Sees Rate Drop

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7 (AP).—James J. O'Leary, executive vice-president of U.S. Trust Co., told the Los Angeles Society of Financial Analysts yesterday that "it would be logical" to expect a decline in the prime rate, that charged by banks on loans to their biggest, most credit-worthy corporate customers, to 8 and possibly to 7 1/2 percent from its current record 8.5 percent level during the first nine months of this year.

The New York economist said also that yields on Treasury bills, commercial paper and federal funds, loans from one bank to another, and other short-term instruments may fall "as much as 1 1/2 to 2 full percentage points by the third quarter of 1970."

## Some Big Trades Noted Prices Sag, Volume Down In Lackluster N.Y. Session

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange, showing narrow changes throughout a rather slow session, ended today on a mildly lower note.

There was no dramatic news affecting the market and investors chose to tread cautiously until the appearance of more concrete developments on either the economic or credit fronts.

In coming weeks, the market will get a chance to react to corporate earnings reports for the final quarter of 1969.

Some profit-taking continued for the second day in pollution-control stocks, the favorite group of recent weeks. Aqua-Chem fell 2 3/8 to 57 1/4, while Buffalo Forge and Sarn Industries dipped a point or more.

Although volume slipped to 10.01 million shares from yesterday's 11.46 million shares, the largest block of 1970 made its appearance. This was a block of 650,000 shares of American Airlines at a price of 29—worth nearly \$19 million. The stock closed at 29 1/4, down 1 1/2, on total turnover of 880,800 shares.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 1.85 points to 801.81. The transportation and utility averages also declined for the second day in a row.

Gold stocks displayed a little glimmer, ranking as the market's best group. Gains of a point or better came in Dome Mines, Campbell Red Lake, American-South African Investment and McIntyre Porcupine Mines.

However, the gold group had been severely depressed late last year, except for McIntyre, whose chief appeal is its stake in Palombaro Nickel.

Litton HI

Litton Industries, No. 2 on the active roster, dropped 2 1/2 to 33 5/8, selling at the lowest price since 1963. The weakness in Litton, once a kingpin among conglomerates, followed reports that the Senate was examining a company contract to construct three amphibious assault ships for the Navy.

As Litton embarked upon a corporate acquisition program, its stock soared from a low of 7 1/4 in 1963 to a peak of 114 1/2 in 1967. The shares took a sharp drop in early 1968, a year when Litton reported the first earnings decline since its inception, and have been under pressure since late 1968.

## Japanese Oil Exploration Set in Egypt

CAIRO, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—A semi-official South Sumatra Development Corporation signed a "framework" contract with Egyptian General Petroleum Corp. to explore and develop oil and gas fields in the Gulf of Suez area covering about 39 square miles in the vicinity of Ras Ghadir in the mouth of the Gulf of Suez.

The investment company, tentatively named Egyptian Marine Petroleum, will be set up by the end of February for the purpose of exploring and developing the area. The semi-official Japan Petroleum Development Corp. will contribute 50 percent of the capital.

The Japanese oil company has been active in the Gulf of Suez area since 1964, when it signed a 20-year oil concession with the Egyptian government. It has since been exploring for oil in the area.

The new well lies about eight miles west of the firm's first well in the area, where oil was struck last year.

It showed that the new well probably has a capacity to produce 3,000 barrels of crude oil a day, the company said.

Robert R. Helkes

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Motorola has named Robert R. Helkes managing director, Europe, for its semiconductor products division. Mr. Helkes, formerly director of engineering for the division at the firm's Phoenix, Arizona, plant, will be headquartered in Geneva.

Gen. David Sarnoff, 76, who has resigned as chairman and a director of RCA, has been elected honorary chairman, the first in the company's history. Taking over as chairman is Gen. Sarnoff's son, Robert Sarnoff, 51, who has been chief executive officer since 1968, and will continue as RCA president. Gen. Sarnoff was first elected president of the company in 1930.

Gardner Ackley, U.S. Ambassador to Italy until September, 1969, and now a professor of political economy at the University of Michigan, has been retained by Baker, Weeks & Co., institutional brokers, as a consultant.

## U.S. Takeover Threat Spurs Wave of Mergers in France

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 7 (NYT).—France is going through the greatest merger wave in its history as it strives for more efficient industrial production in an area of giant international companies.

The threat of American takeovers has accelerated the trend. French government and business leaders are looking increasingly at the national—and now even the European—solution to the problem of strengthening industry.

This coincides with a growing feeling that U.S. industrial penetration has about reached the politically acceptable limits.

There is still a green light for American companies interested in building new plants, but U.S. corporate acquisitions, especially in key sectors, are being discouraged.

Asking Ford

The French government wants Ford Motors, for instance, to sink money into one of the poorer regions of the country. Ford is considering manufacturing gearboxes in northeast France, as General Motors does near Strasbourg.

But the French told Westinghouse Electric that it cannot buy out Jeumont-Schneider, an important electrical-equipment company that has been operating in the red.

A powerful French industrial group, headed by Compagnie Générale d'Electricité, which has been bringing smaller companies within its orbit all year, strongly opposed the attempted Westinghouse penetration.

President Georges Pompidou did not decide against Westinghouse, however, until three days after a Common Market summit conference in December at which leaders of the six market nations renewed

their faith in European economic integration.

Some American bankers maintain that the U.S. investment drive in Europe has about run its course anyway because of a need now to consolidate the acquisitions of the last 10 to 15 years.

It is noted, for example, that in the international bond market last year U.S. companies were far less active than in prior years. The biggest single borrower instead were two large offshoots of the pre-war German I.G. Farben chemical cartel—Farbenfabriken Bayer and Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik and the French tire company Michelin.

BAEF has just spent \$85 million acquiring U.S.-based Wyandotte Chemical Co. one of several indications that the trend may now be shifting toward greater European direct investments in the United States.

According to an official count, there were 1,800 corporate fusions, small and large, in France last year, which prompted *L'Espresso*, the Communist party daily newspaper, to speak of a "strange economy" that has placed the economy "in the list of the trust bosses and banks."

Practically every industrial sector was affected—aircraft, textiles, chemicals, electrical equipment, electronics and steel.

The year began with perhaps one of the most important recent "European" partnerships, the acquisition by Fiat, the giant Italian automobile company, of 15 percent of the shares in Citroën, France's No. 2 automaker. Eventually, Fiat will own 30 percent of the stock in a French holding company that will control Citroën, and Michelin 70 percent.

The year also saw Cie. Financière de Suez, one of the strongest French investment houses, yet to gather what promises to be France's biggest industrial enterprise. The components are Saint-Gobain, Europe's biggest glass producer, and Pont-a-Mousson, manufacturer of steel pipe and other heavy industrial equipment.

French Reserve Level

PARIS, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—France's gold and foreign currency reserves fell by \$156 million in December, but only after short-term debt repayments of \$415 million. Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today. Total reserves stand at \$3.83 billion.

## Sales Sag

DETROIT, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Ford Motor was the lone member of the major three U.S. automakers yesterday to report an increase in new-car sales for 1969 compared to the previous year as both General Motors and Chrysler tallied up slight declines in passenger-car sales.

Ford's margin was a slender one with passenger-car sales for 1969 totaling 2.53 million, surpassing the 2.31 million sold in 1968 and eclipsed by new-car sales in 1968 and 1969.

For GM, passenger-car deliveries in the 12 months just ended totaled 4.44 million, compared with 4.48 million in calendar 1968, and were the auto builder's third highest in history.

At Chrysler, 1969 car sales totaled 1.45 million compared with the record 1.56 million of 1968.

## Gold Price Falls To Its Unofficial Floor in London

LONDON, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Speculative gold buyers from Europe rushed into the bullion market here today when another price drop took the precious metal down to \$35 an ounce—its official monetary level.

Since last week's International Monetary Fund agreement on South African gold sales, the free market rate here had become stabilized at just over \$35 until yesterday, when it slipped back by 12.5 cents to \$32.65.

Naturally when the price falls, sellers keep out of the market but yesterday they were much in evidence. One theory was that they were testing price reaction.

This morning when business started they were selling again, and took the price down to the now unofficially recognized floor level of \$35 where it stayed.

One dealer said that today there was a preponderance of sellers, although the amounts offered were not exceptionally large. All the gold on offer found a buyer.

## Bonn Unemployment Shows Slight Increase

NUREMBERG, West Germany, Jan. 7 (AP).—Unemployment in West Germany rose slightly in December to 129,000, or 0.9 percent of the labor force, the Federal Labor Office said today.

In November, there were 118,900 unemployed, 0.8 percent of the labor force, and in December, 1968, the figure was 487,100 or 1.3 percent.

## Ghosts of Decade-Old Scandal At Chrysler Are Laid to Rest

DETROIT, Jan. 7 (NYT).—The ghost of Chrysler Corp.'s conflict-of-interest scandal a decade ago was buried today with the announcement that a former president, William C. Newberg, and the dropping of all lawsuits.

The controversy burst in the late 1950s as Chrysler sales and profits plummeted, its reputation for quality crumpled, and unusual styling—a giant, single tail fin—was on the drawing board.

A Detroit lawyer, Sol Dann, charged that the management headed by Lester Lum Colbert, was corrupt and in mid-1960 Mr. Colbert moved up to chairman and his long-time associate, Mr. Newberg, was named president.

Two months later, the Chrysler board fired Mr. Newberg and it was later learned he was a partner in companies that sold auto parts to Chrysler. Before the scandal ended several other executives left the company.

Mr. Newberg had paid Chrysler \$455,000 soon after he was fired and the automaker received another \$275,000 from the estate of Mr. Newberg's business partner. But Mr. Newberg sued Chrysler for the return of the money and sued Mr. Colbert. Chrysler then sued its former president and the suits languished in courts for years.



## S. Africa Sees Most Sales in Free Market

HANNOVER, Jan. 7 (NYT).—South Africa expects to sell practically all its gold production—averaging 30 to 35 million ounces—on the free market during the next 12 months, Finance Minister Nicolaas Diederichs, said today.

Diederichs, who returned here today following talks which led to an agreement on the sale of South African gold, said the new agreement changes the monetary history of the country in which it is a member of the United States or

South Africa won. We are happy so is the United States and so are the other countries interested.

"We have regained the right to sell gold to monetary authorities through the International Monetary Fund."

In many respects, he was going over old ground. But at the same time he revealed himself to be surprisingly in step with the thinking of the South African gold mining industry—which has picked up about \$74.4 million in premiums income since the two-tier market was established in March, 1968. The accord effectively sets a floor price for gold, but most feel it

also means an end to the heady days of \$44 an ounce.

Mr. Diederichs said today that the agreement has removed the element of uncertainty, ending any question that South Africa would be unable to meet its foreign exchange requirements.

The prospects of gold selling at impressive free market premiums at present were remote because of the stability of the international monetary scene, but this might not last, he said. Mr. Diederichs forecast a possible "back of confidence" by the second half of 1970 which would lead to a renewed demand for gold.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

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**-By Alan Truscott**

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Print the **SHORT-ANSWER** here.

1. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Yesterday's Jumbles: ETUDE SU

**Answer:** How the poet  
himself—HE

**QUEEN ALEXANDRA**

By *Georgina Battiscombe*. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin.  
336 pp. \$7.50.

Reviewed by Richard Freedman

**B**IOGRAPHIES of recent royalty can err in two ways. Either they are terribly "authorized" and reverent, or, relying on the reluctance of the present occupants of the throne to sue for libel, they are "daringly" unofficial—and undocumented, as well.

It is a tribute to Georgina Battiscombe, the experienced biographer of such Victorian worthies as Charlotte M. Yonge, Mrs. Gladstone and John Keble, that although she enjoyed the full cooperation of the throne in preparing this life of Queen Alexandra, the result is a judicious but fascinating portrait in depth of a remarkably attractive woman.

Some of the credit belongs to the subject, too. As the consort of King Edward VII, Alexandra found herself wedded to the most polygamously inclined monarch since Charles II. And as the daughter-in-law of Queen Victoria, she had her troubles, we may be sure. Yet her popularity in England—and even Ireland, for example, that of her

husband and mother-in-law, and was especially remarkable considering that she was a foreign import, from the impoverished and somewhat raffish royal family of Denmark.

"The Danish beauty," as Queen Victoria somewhat apprehensively referred to Alexandra, could almost have been invent-

ed by her friend and favorite author, Hans Christian Andersen. Exquisitely lovely and well brought up, she married young into the most prestigious royal family in Europe. If, as Mrs. Battiscombe admits, "she had very little brain," this was not a liability in a girl who was to marry the future Edward VII.

Victoria was, as one might expect, a rather unusual mother-in-law. Although Alexandra's Danish loyalties rubbed her Teutonic sensibility the wrong way, she had, on the other hand, tragically little faith in her dissolute Bertie, whom at one time she held responsible for his father's

death. She immediately took to the beautiful, affectionate Alix, grimly hoping that her son might "only be worthy of such a jewel."

But Alix was well aware of her husband's premarital affair with the actress Nelly Clifden, and bore up stoically under the news that she had fathered the child.

scandals attending the later Mordaunt and Aylesford affairs in which her husband was implicated. On the theory that if she couldn't lick them she might as well join them, Alexandra made Edward's mistress, graciously at home in the rambling, gewgaw-encrusted family pile at Sandringham. Only in

admirer in Oliver Montagu but Mrs. Battiscombe thinks the relationship was purely platonic, a distinct possibility in those days. Since Edward was known to his intimates as "Tum-Tum," and Montagu as "dear, ol' Tut-Tut," things must have gotten rather complicated at times.

But the royal family scrape along somehow, during the six decades before Edward became king. Between 1853 and 1895 Mrs. Battiscombe estimates Edward's expenditures exceeded his income "by at least £30,000. Most of it went into the love entertaining of which he was so fond, but which drew our staid worried missives from Victoria, who feared the effect on Ali's health.

Not without reason. Of six children she bore before she was 26, one died the day of birth, one seemed to inherit father's worst traits, and two were born prematurely. On the future George V turned a really well, despite his "Mother dear's" solicitude.

Aggravated by these child births were the two physical afflictions from which Alexandra suffered: a severe rheumatism which forced her to walk with a stiff knee (thus making the "Alexandra gait" fashionable by example) and of sclerosis, an inherited, progressive deafness.

Alexandra didn't let the law  
ness interfere with her favorite  
sports of riding and skating  
but the deafness was especially  
tragic because she was mu-  
sically inclined, loving Bach &  
Wagner when few others  
and when her husband was  
satisfied with Offenbach. And  
interfered severely with her

Thus Alexandra may be  
appeared duller than she  
fact was. She must have  
a remarkable woman, even  
counting the contemporary  
of the same age.

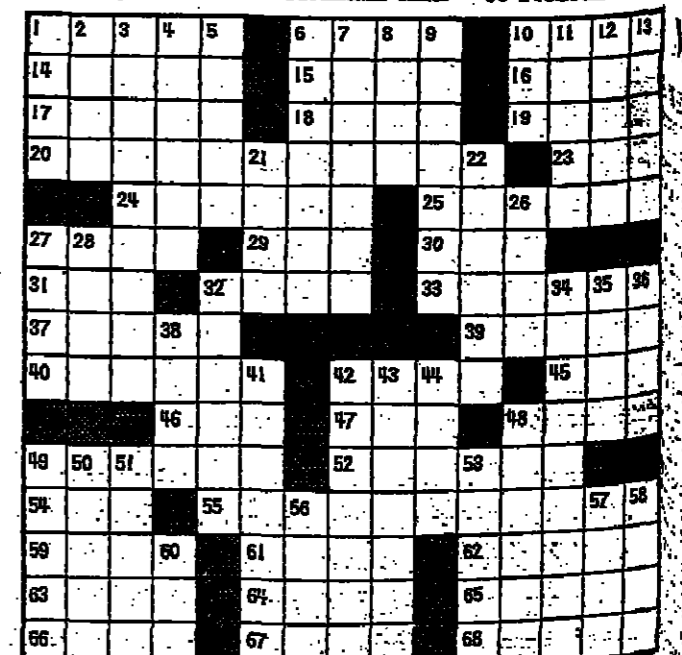
On one Mrs. Cresswell, who, her magnanimous opus entitled "Eighteen Years on the Stridingham Estate, by 'The Id Farmer,'" confessed: "It occurs to me that the Princess is a woman at all but some- quiste little being who straight from fairyland to and all the kindest and pretti- est of all her life."

Mrs. Battiscombe does a justice to this Peter Pan of her subject, but the chief merit of her extremely well-written biography is that the real flesh-and-blood woman turns out to have been so more appealing.

Richard Freedman, who teaches English at Simma College, wrote this review in Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

## CROSSWORD By Will Weir

<b>ACROSS</b>		46 Old card game.	9 Svelte.
1 Unfriendly partings.	47 Lady of diamonds.	10 Noun case.	
6 Pedoras.	48 Dissimulate.	11 Extreme edge.	
10 Retired.	49 Bouts.	12 Follow.	
14 Consummate.	52 Cherubin.	13 Eccentric.	
15 Soviet river.	54 Urban pad:	21 Bring up.	
16 Czech city.	Abbr.	22 Dieter's snack.	
17 Comb backward.	55 Loiter.	26 City on North.	
18 Additional.	59 London.	27 Body, physical.	
19 Laundry enclosure.	61 Cad.	28 Expression of grief.	
20 Seasonal creature.	62 Pianist Claudio.	32 Verminars.	
23 Pistachio.	63 Territory.	34 Delights.	
24 Homes on the reservation.	64 Employer.	35 Sprae.	
25 Small switching engine.	65 Look here: Fr.	36 Australian ps. insula.	
27 Sit in Cygnus.	66 Not any, informally.	38 Art works.	
28 Exist.	67 Relatives of secs.	41 Panacea.	
30 Kind of maniac.	68 Star.	42 Grow limp.	
31 Wave: Sp.	<b>DOWN</b>		43 Messes with.
32 Painting, etc.	1 Liturgy.	44 Seaward.	
33 Wrinkle.	2 Concept.	45 Eastern Euro.	
34 Urban official.	3 Religious times.	46 Price's meter.	
35 Kind of race.	4 Winery employe.	51 Complete.	
40 Designate.	5 One kind of walker.	53 Muse.	
42 Carving: Abbr.	6 Former Italian.	56 Moldavian cl.	
45 Transgress.	7 Provokes.	57 Not one: Diast.	
	8 Mountain lake.	58 Powder.	
		60 Pronounce.	



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مکملہ اعلیٰ

Just to Answer Questions, NBC Says

# Namath and Dawson Among Six To Be Called in Gambling Probe

By Dave Brady and Kenneth Denlinger

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7 (WP)—The investigating team of Hantley and Brinkley sent pro football commissioner Pete Rozelle and U.S. attorney James Brinkley of Detroit into a tight-lipped defense last night.

David Brinkley told the NBC-TV audience that four big-league professional quarterbacks, including Len Dawson of the Super Bowl-bound Kansas City Chiefs and the New York Jets' Joe Namath, plus Pete Lammone, jet tight end, and University of Kentucky coach Bob Devaney, would be questioned by a federal grand jury investigating an alleged nationwide gambling operation.

The others named were Detroit Lion quarterback Bill Munson and former Detroit quarterback Karl Sweetland, now a reserve with the Los Angeles Rams.

Rozelle called the report "totally irresponsible" through his Super Bowl headquarters here.

Brinkley also tried to blunt the NBC report, which was delivered by the network's Detroit correspondent, Bill Matney.

The U.S. attorney for eastern Michigan has said the alleged betting ring has been under investigation for about two years.

It came to light on New Year's Eve when federal agents made ten arrests and confiscated \$600,000. Other arrests have been made since, Brinkley added.

"There is no federal process outstanding against these six persons named by NBC or any other sports figure. If it becomes necessary to proceed in any way against any sports personalities, the news media will be immediately notified. No grand jury subpoenas have been issued at the present time for any sports people. I think it is unfortunate for both the government and the individuals that some news media have seen fit to single out certain individuals at this time."

Dawson, who is here preparing for Sunday's Super Bowl game with the Minnesota Vikings, denied there would be any reason for him to be called for questioning.

"Absolutely not, I'm completely innocent," Dawson said. "I've talked with the commissioner's office and told them everything I know. I don't appreciate it at this time. I don't know how it could have gotten started. I'm going to think about football," Dawson said.

The only reason that I can think of is that I have a casual acquaintance with Mr. Donald

Clay, who is a member of the whole planet Earth."

Otherwise he dismissed Frazier as an unequal opponent, saying, "He has no class, he's flat-footed, he's ugly."

Of the fight Feb. 18 between Frazier, who is recognized as heavyweight champion in five states, and Jimmy Ellis, the World Boxing Association champion, he said, it was a "sparring partner against an amateur." He said Ellis, once one of Clay's sparring partners, would box Frazier to death.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Robert, Tennessee, Czechoslovakian Vladimir Zedek knocked out U.S. Davis Cup star Rika Smith out of the first singles game on grass, defeating Smith 6-4, 1-6, 6-3. Later, however, 18-year-old Paul Daint of Australia defeated Zedek 6-4, 11-9. Americans Arthur Ashe, Bob Lutz, Jim McManis and Tom Gorman all reached the third round.

SWED SKATING—At Drammen, Norway, Neil Blatchford, of Chicago, raced a 500-meter sprint in 40.7 seconds to set a new world record.

At Innsbruck, Austria, Olympic champion Erhard Keller of West Germany won away with the individual sprint title at an international meet. Keller was clocked in 42.8 seconds for the 500 meters and 1:24.4 for the 1,000.

ICE HOCKEY—At Landsby, West Germany, the West German ice team scored its second victory over Canada, 6-3. Earlier, the West German beat Canada, 6-1, in Garmisch.



Pete Rozelle  
"No evidence."



Len Dawson  
"Completely innocent."

Dawson of Detroit, who I understand has been charged in the investigation. Mr. Dawson is not a relative of mine. I have known Mr. Dawson for about ten years and have talked to him on several occasions. My only conversations with him in recent years concerned my knee injuries and the death of my father. On these occasions he contacted me to offer his sympathy. His calls were among the many I received."

Despite the all-out effort to knock down the NBC report, sources in Detroit said that Brinkley would shortly call the sports figures before the grand jury. Matney said in his report that the subpoenas probably would not be served for about ten days. The network said a "federal official" confirmed the report that the six sports figures would be called before the Detroit grand jury.

Rozelle revealed that the entire matter, which also involved other pro football players, has been under investigation for several days, but said: "We have no evidence to even consider disciplinary action against those named."

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On the Hantley-Brinkley show, Matney noted that the sports figures are in no way implicated in wrongdoing and that they could be called in merely to shed what ever light they can.

Rozelle's statement, released here last night, said: "We have been advised by the Justice Department that no decision has been reached as to whether any professional athletes will be called before a grand jury."

"We have also been advised by the Justice Department that the investigation is in its embryonic stages and, before any decisions are reached, the entire matter is going to be very carefully evaluated and considered in the Department of Justice."

"It is most unfortunate that any sports figures' names be mentioned loosely with an investigation of other persons, particularly the name of Len Dawson just prior to his playing in the world championship game. We feel the act of some individual or individuals in involving certain professional football players with this investigation by unattributable comment to

Dawson, who is here preparing for Sunday's Super Bowl game with the Minnesota Vikings, denied there would be any reason for him to be called for questioning.

"Absolutely not, I'm completely innocent," Dawson said. "I've talked with the commissioner's office and told them everything I know. I don't appreciate it at this time. I don't know how it could have gotten started. I'm going to think about football," Dawson said.

The only reason that I can think of is that I have a casual acquaintance with Mr. Donald

Clay, who is a member of the whole planet Earth."

Otherwise he dismissed Frazier as an unequal opponent, saying, "He has no class, he's flat-footed, he's ugly."

Of the fight Feb. 18 between Frazier, who is recognized as heavyweight champion in five states, and Jimmy Ellis, the World Boxing Association champion, he said, it was a "sparring partner against an amateur." He said Ellis, once one of Clay's sparring partners, would box Frazier to death.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Robert, Tennessee, Czechoslovakian Vladimir Zedek knocked out U.S. Davis Cup star Rika Smith out of the first singles game on grass, defeating Smith 6-4, 1-6, 6-3. Later, however, 18-year-old Paul Daint of Australia defeated Zedek 6-4, 11-9. Americans Arthur Ashe, Bob Lutz, Jim McManis and Tom Gorman all reached the third round.

SWED SKATING—At Drammen, Norway, Neil Blatchford, of Chicago, raced a 500-meter sprint in 40.7 seconds to set a new world record.

At Innsbruck, Austria, Olympic champion Erhard Keller of West Germany won away with the individual sprint title at an international meet. Keller was clocked in 42.8 seconds for the 500 meters and 1:24.4 for the 1,000.

ICE HOCKEY—At Landsby, West Germany, the West German ice team scored its second victory over Canada, 6-3. Earlier, the West German beat Canada, 6-1, in Garmisch.

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News media representatives is totally irresponsible.

"More than a year ago, during the 1968 season, rumors were circulated regarding Dawson. At that time, Dawson and his attorney cooperated fully with our office and Dawson volunteered to take a polygraph examination to establish his innocence in regard to the rumors. The test and our own independent investigation proved to our satisfaction that the rumors were unsubstantiated. We cooperated with a federal investigative agency throughout the course of that investigation in accordance with our longstanding policy."

"While the entire matter has been under investigation by our security department for several days, we have no evidence to even consider disciplinary action against any of those publicly named."

On Monday, Hall of Fame baseball pitcher Dizzy Dean was accused in an affidavit of placing \$6,000 in bets for a Michigan businessman.

Yesterday, it was learned that this man, Howard Soler, donated his \$250,000 home as the governor's residence and Gov. William G. Milliken has moved into it.

NBA Standings

WESTERN DIVISION

MINNESOTA VIKINGS

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7 (WP)—The Minnesota Vikings began practice for the Super Bowl yesterday with a play called "76 Trombones," where Joe Kapp takes the snap from center, pivots 90 degrees to his left and slips the ball behind his back to halfback Dave Osborn.

Apparently, the Vikings practice the play quite a lot, although it is not in their game plan for the Kansas City Chiefs Sunday. They use it instead of a trick play.

"We've got to be relaxed. That's the personality of this team," said free safety Paul Krause. "That's the way we were before Cleveland last week. It was perfect."

The Browns lost 27-7.

Indeed, the Vikings seemed so loose during their brief workout that one would have supposed they were preparing for an exhibition with the Perth Amboy Roadrunners.

Kapp seemed delighted at the scene, flashing a wide grin as he called a tight-end reverse to John Elway and split wide receiver Gene Washington out among a group of photographers.

Later, the free-spirited quarterback revealed that his first professional contract, with Calgary of the Canadian League, was for \$15,000 a year, the same amount he will receive if the Vikings live up to their 1 1/2-point favoritism and whip the Chiefs Sunday. That spread was up from 11 1/2 Monday.

He chose not to dwell on the technical aspects of his no-fingers-on-the-laces method of throwing a football.

Chiefs Give Rueful Thanks for the Memories

By Arthur Daley

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7 (NYT)—This was a day that had to make the Minnesota Vikings feel perfectly at home. It was raw, cold and miserable. As the Kansas City Chiefs began preparations yesterday for Sunday's collision with the Vikings in the Super Bowl, their manifest distaste for the lousy weather was obvious. But one Chief glared in it.

He was Jerry Mays, captain of the monstrous Kansas City defensive platoon. Although born in Dallas, he loves the cold so much that he was tempted to accept an offer from the Vikings when they drafted him in 1961. He resisted that temptation and the steady influence on the Chiefs' ferocious front four.

They weren't quite that ferocious when they squared off against the Green Bay Packers in the first Super Bowl four years ago. One incident which remains most sharply etched in Jerry's mind came when the Chiefs braced for a goal-line stand during the smothering 35-10 Packers victory. As Green Bay lined up, Jerry Kramer called out loudly to Forrest Gregg. Said he:

"I'll block out 58 and you can take care of the guy whose idol you are." They did it, too. Mays still smiles at the recollection.

"When I was a kid in Dallas," he said, "I was a halfback and my idols, naturally enough, were two of the greatest I ever saw, Doak Walker and Kyle Rote. But as I grew older and bigger, I became a lineman and had to find a new idol."

"I still look toward Southern Methodist University and I picked Gregg. When I went to SMU, I asked for his number, 75, and it's still my number with the Chiefs. Oddly enough, though,

I never met him either socially or professionally until we met head-on in the Super Bowl. My admiration for him increased."

"But the biggest single difference between our first Super Bowl game and this one is that our fear of the unknown is gone. We've been here and have played teams that have been there. We've played exhibitions against seven or eight National Football League teams. Now we have a basis for comparison, the common ground we lacked in the first one. Besides, we've matured in four years into a better team in a stronger league."

Only last Sunday the Chiefs made an astonishing comeback to wrest the assignment from the Oakland Raiders after it came back in the opening period that the Raiders might win by a landslide margin.

"Sure, it looked grim," said Jerry. "But that's what I respect about this team. When things went as wrong for us in the past as they did for us in that first quarter, there would be questioning looks as if everyone was thinking, 'Oh, oh, is this one of those days?'"

"But now we never question any situation, but dig in harder. We've adopted Vince Lombardi's Packer philosophy that we'll win if time doesn't run out on us. Hank Stram smiles a lot but he's really a pleasant Lombardi, a tough taskmaster and strict disciplinarian. I'll tell you one thing. He's made us the best-conditioned team in pro football. That's why we can come on strongly in the last period when others tire."

Stram has even homed down weights. Mays ("I'm shrinking," he says) was once 255 but is a solidly muscled 242. Jim Tyrer went from 300 to 275 and Buck Buchanan from 299 to 280. And Kansas City is still the biggest team on the hoof in the sport.



TAKING THE FIFTH—Five skiers, evidently too cheap to buy their own pair of skis, got on one set at Boyce Park, near Pittsburgh. They showed remarkable balance and togetherness on the 20-foot-long skis, at least for a while.

## Knicks Travel to Baltimore For Cure, Down Bullets Again

By Thomas Rogers

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7 (NYT)—Prescription for a New York Knicks-erbocker basketball team ailing and in a slump: go to Baltimore.

Thanks to a friendly quirk of the National Basketball Association schedule, coach Red Holzman's men—badly in need of a good performance—started an eight-game trip last night at the Civic Center and methodically demolished their old friends, the Bullets, 129-89, with a landslide fourth-quarter finish.

With every member of the 12-man squad playing and scoring, the Knicks exploded from a 4-point lead midway in the third period to nearly run the Bullets off the court in the final 18 minutes, including a 41-25 edge in the last period.

It was the Knicks' fourth straight triumph over the Bullets this season and their ninth in a row over the last two seasons, including four straight in last season's playoffs.

New York, ending a two-game losing streak and posting its 34th victory in 45 games, increased its lead in the Eastern Division to 6 1/2 games over the Milwaukee Bucks and to 9 1/2 over the Bullets, the defending champions.

"We played good team basketball, especially on defense," Dave DeBusschere said. He was one of the chief architects of the victory with 21 points, 11 rebounds and a de-

fective job that held Gus Johnson, an all-star selection, to 14 points. DeBusschere's 9-for-11 floor shooting paced the Knicks' strong offense show, during which they connected on 53 percent of their shots. The defense was even better. For the 18th time this season, the Knicks kept the opposition under 100 points.

Royals 128, Suns 124

Connie Dierking's 3-point play with 29 seconds left clinched Cincinnati's 128-124 victory over Phoenix. The Royals, who had trailed by 15 points in the second half, won their third straight and reached the 500 mark at 22-22.

Hawks 101, Sonics 97

Western Division-leading Atlanta broke a 55-55 tie in the third quarter with a 17-3 spurt and went on to beat Seattle, 101-97.

Bulls 105, Lakers 100

With Tom Boerwinkle grabbing 23 rebounds and Clint Walker scoring 24 points and Bob Love 23, Chicago made up an 11-point deficit in the third quarter and defeated Los Angeles, 105-100. Jerry West of the Lakers scored 37 points and moved over the 18,000 mark for his career. His total is 18,026.

WEST

Knicks 129, Bullets 89

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## U.S. Ski Team, ABC Sign Pact

DENVER, Jan. 7 (AP)—The U.S. Ski Association announced today it has reached agreement with the American Broadcasting Company for an exclusive two-year contract for televising U.S. ski team races in Europe.

The announcement said the agreement between president Earl Waters of the USSA and Roone Arledge, president of ABC Sports, assures television coverage of the American team through the 1970-71 season. ABC also has the first crack at negotiating television rights for U.S. ski team races outside of Europe.

Walters said recent negotiations for television rights were misinterpreted, that a long history of good relationships between the association and ABC "was actually jeopardized by well-intended but misinformed individuals."

NHL Result

Montreal 4 (Gardner, Backstrom, Lemay, Ferguson), Los Angeles 3 (Irving, Kratz, Rochefort). Lemay, league's leading goal scorer, gets his 21st as Canadiens move to within point of second-place Boston in East.

Tuesday's College Basketball

WEST

Knicks 129, Bullets 89

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## Louisville Five Beats St. Louis; Davidson Wins

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Mike Lawhon scored only 13 points for Louisville last night but eight came in the last five minutes to rally the 20th-ranked Cardinals to a 68-65 victory over St. Louis.

Louisville trailed, 58

